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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

No 16

PREFACE

The Communist China Digest consists of two parts. Part I is a news summary for a semimonthly period. It is a full translation of that section in the Chinese Communist semimonthly periodical, Hsin-hua Pan-yush-k'ian, which deals with national and international events of significance. Part II concerns all major aspects of Chinese life. It presents selected reports from translations of Chinese Communist and other publications. These selections seek to be (1) representative of the type of material appearing on the subject, (2) major statements or decisions on the subject, and/or (3) national policy decisions, statements or activities.

In general, the items in Part II are extracts or summaries. Full translations will be so indicated. Notes or comments appearing in brackets [] are made by JPRS.

A list of current JPRS publications on China is included at the end of the digest. This list is gradually being extended to include other current translations on China.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I. IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL EVENTS DURING 16-15 JANUARY 1960	
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	
Supreme Government Organs	1
Local State Organs and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council	2
Cadre Work	2
Military Activities	2
On the Overseas Chinese Problem in Indonesia	3
Foreign Relations	3

	<u>Page</u>
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	
Industry	4
Forestry and Water Conservation	4
CULTURAL AFFAIRS	
Education	5
Physical Culture and Health	5
Science, Literature and Art	6
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Questions of Disarmament and Banning of Atomic Weapons	6
The Indo-Chinese Question	6
The German Question	7
International Relations	7
The International Communist Movement	7
The Socialist Countries	7
Firm Opposition to the Japan-US Military Alliance	9
Asia and Africa	10
The Americas	11
PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA	
FOREIGN RELATIONS	
Vice-Premier Ho Lung Sings Swan Song for the West	12
The Sino-Indonesian Affair	
1. China Accuses	14
Overseas Chinese Problem in Indonesia	14

	<u>Page</u>
Indonesians Accused of Harassing Chinese	17
2. Indonesia Replies	19
Subandrio's 23 January Letter to Chen I	19
China Insults Indonesia	24
Sino-Burmese and SinoNepalese Pacts and Guide Posts	25
China Supports Liberation Struggles of Oppressed Nations	27
US Launching Missiles in South Korea is War Preparation	28
Togo Warned of Colonialists Plots	29
 POLITICAL THEORY	
Study the Mao Tse-tung Thought and Display the Conscious Activity	30
Docility: New Anti-Rightist Weapon	34
1. Be A Docile Tool of the Party	34
2. Party Members Must Become Docile Tools of the Party	35
The Working Class is the Rising Sun	37
 ECONOMIC	
1. Economic Theory	
Criticism of Hu Chun's Opinions on Equivalent-Value Exchange and Distribution According to Labor	41
The Function of the Advanced Producer in Mass Movements	49
All-Out Mechanization in All Work Urged	51
(Walk on Two Legs) Now Grab With Two Hands	53
Technical Innovation-Revolution Urged	55

	<u>Page</u>
Industry, Trade Should Aid Agriculture	56
2. Industry	
Results of Expanded Operation of Small-Scale Paper Mills During the Past Year	58
Great Accomplishments of China's Paper Manufacturing Industry During the Past Decade	59
CPR Paper Industry Strives for High Production	60
Chinese Urged to Establish Fiberboard Industry	61
3. Wen-min Jih-pac Stresses Urgency in Agriculture	62
Strive for Early-Rice Bumper Harvest (4 Mar 60)	62
Spring Farming Inspection Important for Party Leadership (5 Mar 60)	63
Minor Spring Cultivation for Autumn Wild Plant Harvest (19 Mar 60)	65
Transplanting Machines Bring Revolution to Rice Culture (24 Mar 60)	66
Summer Crops Were Started in the Winter (1 Apr 60)	67
Establishment of Seed Centers Vital (6 Apr 60)	69
Technical Revolution in Rice Transplanting (15 Apr 60)	70
Mass Antidrought Campaign Urgent (24 Apr 60)	71
More Acreage is Best Guarantee for More Production (25 Apr 60)	72
Further Advances in Stockraising Urged (26 Apr 60)	73
4. Transportation	74
Direct Shipments Increase	74
Native and Simple Modern Railways are Significant Technical Innovations	75

	<u>Page</u>
First Train on Lan-chou--Tsinghai RR Reaches Hsi-ning	77
5. Standard of Living	78
Rightists on Availability of Consumer Goods	78
Readjustment of Dormitories in Anshan Steel Company	80
Readjustment Staff and Workers' Dormitories According to Production Units	81
Wages and Standard of Living in the PRC	83
 MILITARY	
Chekiang Military Prepares for War	86
Honan Training of Militiamen Suspended During July and August	87
"Five Good" Movement Among Militiamen	88
PLA In Winter Training	89
Wuhan Conscription	90
New Recruits Master Military Skills	91
General People's Armed Police Force in Liaoning Perform Distinguished Services	92
PLA Company on Haitao Island	93
PLA and Commune Work Closely in Amoy	94
Militia Activity Centers on Production	95
 COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, CRIMINALS, AND THE ARMED PEOPLE'S POLICE	
Counterrevolutionaries Arrested in Kirin	97
Reform of Criminals in Kiangsi (1)	98

	<u>Page</u>
Reform of Criminals in Kiangsi (2)	100
PLA's Public Security Forces Now Armed People's Police	102
LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA	105

PART I. IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL EVENTS
(16-25 January 1960)

Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'ian
[New China Semimonthly Journal]
No. 3, 12 February 1960, Peiping
Pages 183-185
Chinese, semimonthly

(An asterisk indicates that the item appeared in this journal; double asterisks indicate a supplementary item.)

Hsin-hua News Agency issued a news release 22 January on the situation on the development of the 1959 national economic plan. *

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 23 January entitled, "A New Stage in Socialist Construction." *

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Government Organs

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 12th expanded meeting 21 January. After receiving and discussing a report by Ch'en I, deputy premier of the State Council and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, the meeting approved a resolution in support of the open message to the governments and assemblies of all countries issued by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the question of disarmament. * The meeting also heard a clarification on the situation regarding national economic development in 1959 by Li Fu-ch'un, deputy premier of the State Council and concurrently chairman of the National Planning Commission.* The meeting approved a treaty of commerce and navigation between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic. The meeting approved the organization of a foreign economic liaison bureau which will be directly subordinate to the State Council. The meeting also decreed that assessors of the Supreme People's Court be appointed by the Supreme People's Court and that assessors of local people's courts be appointed by local people's courts.* The meeting approved a list of appointments and dismissals.

The State Council held its 94th plenary session 20 January. It approved the treaty of commerce and navigation between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic and submitted this treaty to the standing committee of the National People's Congress for its approval. The meeting decided to establish Ho-tse Shih in

Shantung Province and abolish Ho-tse Hsien by placing the former administrative area of Ho-tse Hsien under the administration of Ho-tse Shih. The meeting approved a list of appointments and removals.

Local State Organs and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

The first people's congress of Lhasa met 19-24 January to proclaim the formal establishment of the people's government of Lhasa Shih. The meeting summed up the work of Lhasa Shih in 1959 and planned assignments for 1960. The meeting approved a resolution to send greetings to Chairman Mao.

The first people's political consultative conference of Lhasa Shih, which met at the same time as the first Lhasa people's congress, also closed 24 January. The meeting approved a resolution on present and future tasks. The Lhasa committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was formally established 18 January.

Cadre Work

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that during 1959 over 250,000 cadres in all parts of the country were rotated to basic levels for about one year of manual labor training. The broad mass of cadres have generally participated in short-term manual labor training. Through manual labor training, the cadres have developed closer ties with the masses, reformed their thinking and changed their attitude.

Military Activities

Deputy Chairman Chou En-lai of the party central committee and other comrades received the entire complement of delegates to the national militia work conference 19 January.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 20 January that during 1959, all units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army implemented the system of rotating cadres to serve in the ranks in order to cement the relations between officers and the ranks and to promote a big leap forward in all kinds of work.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 19 January that during the past ten years, the Sinkiang production and construction corps have completely developed the arid plains of the Manas River basin in northern Sinkiang, constructed a complete irrigation system, and founded 36 military state farms and two industrial cities. Bumper grain, cotton, and vegetable oil crops were harvested in 1959.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 19 January that after the entire Chinese People's Liberation Army had held its second all-army education conference November 1959, there is now an upsurge to initiate winter cultural studies throughout the armed forces.

On the Overseas Chinese Problem in Indonesia

A news communique was issued 25 January in Peiping on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaty between China and Indonesia on the question of dual nationality.* A joint committee was organized in Jakarta 25 January to implement the treaty between the two countries on the question of dual nationality. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 27 January entitled, "Through Friendship and Consultations, Generally Solve the Sino-Indonesian Question on Overseas Chinese."*

Szu-t'u Tsan, general chairman of overseas Chinese organizations, who was forced to leave Jakarta, arrived at Shumchun 18 January. While enroute via Hong Kong, he issued a written statement attacking Indonesian authorities for their Chinese expulsion activities.*

Foreign Relations

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 20 January that President Pieck has invited Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i of China to visit the German Democratic Republic. Chairman Liu has accepted this invitation.

Under the leadership of Heinrich Rau, deputy premier of the German Democratic Republic, the German government delegation visited China 9-19 January. Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a banquet for the delegation on the 10th. Both Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau spoke to the gathering. On 18 January, Premier Chou En-lai, and on the 19th, Chairman Mao and Chairman Liu, separately received the delegation and held cordial talks. Paul Wandel, German ambassador to China, gave a gala banquet on the 18th which Premier Chou attended. Deputy Premier Rau and Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien addressed the gathering.* On the 18th, the two countries signed a treaty of commerce and navigation and a 1960-1962 barter agreement between the two governments. On the 19th, the two governments issued a news communique on the visit of the German government delegation to China.*

Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials 9 and 20 January entitled, "Greet the Fraternal Diplomatic Representatives of Germany" and "New Achievements in Sino-German Friendship and Cooperation."

Ho Wei, Chinese ambassador to Vietnam, and Tran Tu Binh, Vietnamese ambassador to China, held receptions 18 January separately in Hanoi and Peiping to honor the 10th anniversary of Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

Salaheddine Al-Tarazi, new ambassador of the United Arab Republic to China, presented his credentials to Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i 22 January.

On 16, 17 and 20 January, US military vessels invaded China's territorial sea at Fukien Province. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued stern warnings numbers 82, 83 and 84.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Industry

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 January that during 1959, China's industry energetically supported agriculture. As compared to 1958, during 1959, the total value of all kinds of production materials supplied by the state to rural areas increased 22 percent; tractors and combines, 409 and 128 percent respectively; machinery, 80 percent; and chemical fertilizer, 64.4 percent. Industrial organizations produced over 200 million pieces of farming equipment for rural areas in 1959.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 16 January that pursuant to a decision of the people's council of Hupeh Province, broad masses in Hupeh Province have initiated a movement to emulate Ma Hsueh-li, a progressive worker in the Wuhan heavy lathe plant.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 16 January that Wang Linchao, a young worker in the Hu-kuang scientific instrument plant in Shanghai, has successfully produced a 10,000 volt Wheatstone bridge after a year of experimenting.*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 19 January that medium and small petroleum plants throughout the nation are expanding rapidly. At present, medium and small refineries in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the nation have a total productive capacity of about 400,000 tons of raw crude oil annually. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the same day entitled, "Energetically Operate Medium and Small Petroleum Refineries."*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 19 January that after three years of work, Mao Ia-mao, a worker in the T'ung-chia-liang mine of the T'ai-yuan colliery in Shansi Province, succeeded in constructing a "Ta-t'ung Model No 1 Coal Loading Machine". Each machine can replace 24 workers.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 16 January that a surveying team of the Salt Industry Bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry recently explored the Ch'a-shan area of Heng-yang special district in Hunan Province and uncovered huge ancient salt mines.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 18 January that engineering team No. 2 of engineering office No. 2 of the Harbin municipal administration has successfully organized a linked moving cement production line which eliminated heavy labor and increased the efficiency of the work 20 times.

Forestry and Water Conservancy

The Ministry of Agriculture issued a directive 20 January calling on all areas to strengthen their inspection of preparations for spring plowing and planting.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 17 January that the artificial fiber-board industry in China made some great achievements in 1959. Within one year, over 300 fiberboard plants and shops were built and put into

production with an annual output of 10,000 tons of fiberboard which will save the nation over 50,000 cubic meters of lumber. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial the same day entitled, "An Important Means for the Comprehensive Use of Lumber."*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that the first nationwide major inspection of water conservance engineering projects has been generally initiated throughout the nation. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 18 January entitled, "The Achievements of the Work Must be High and the Quality, Good."*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that major achievements were made in the equipment reform and technological innovation movement in the course of water conservancy winter repair work throughout the nation. Most of the water conservancy work sites initiated preliminary steps for achieving gravel handling by carts, earth removal by blasting, packing by rollers and loading and unloading with shovels. The work of many large and medium water conservancy engineering projects are already being completely or partially mechanized.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Education

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 January that there was a continued big leap forward in workers' spare time education throughout the country in 1959. About one-half of the nation's total number of workers attended spare-time classes which is 50 percent above the figure for 1958. At present almost one-half of the workers has reached the senior elementary level of education and 20 percent have reached junior middle school or higher levels.

Physical Culture and Health

The 1960 national physical culture work conference was held in Peiping 11-22 January. The conference summed up experiences of physical culture work in 1959, discussed the work for 1960 and called on all physical culture workers throughout the nation to continue the big leap forward. Deputy Chairman Chou En-lai of the party central committee received the entire body of delegates 19 January.

The 1960 national ice sports meet was held in Chi-ling Shih 9-17 January.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that the Central Patriotic Health Movement Committee and the Ministry of Health recently issued a directive which called on all areas to set working conditions and do contagious disease prevention work properly in order to struggle for a complete victory in wiping out dangers and eliminating diseases.

Science, Literature and Art

The national geographic conference was held in Peiping 5-15 January.**

Selections of the best songs were collected and presented in Peiping 8-17 January.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Questions of Disarmament and Banning Nuclear Weapons

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 16 January entitled, "Opening a Glorious Path for General Disarmament."*

Speaking 19 January, Gomulka, first secretary of the United Worker's Party of Hungary, called on the western nations to adopt the Soviet method of reducing the armed forces. Speaking 14 January, Ulbricht, first secretary of the central committee of the United Socialist Party of Germany, pointed out that the large scale reduction of armaments by the Soviet Union is an important contribution to mutual understanding among the great nations. Speaking 16 January, Zhil'kov, first secretary of the party central committee in Bulgaria, stressed the historical significance of the repeated reduction in Soviet armed forces. After meeting 13 and 14 January, the party central committee of Czechoslovakia issued a communique welcoming the reduction of Soviet armed forces.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office announced that Britain welcomes the decision of the Soviet government to reduce its armed forces. On 14 January, Lincoln White, press officer of the US Department of State, commented on the Soviet decision to reduce its armed forces by saying that the US does not intend to do likewise. At a press conference 15 January, the spokesman of the French Foreign Office tried to belittle the great significance of the Soviet decision to reduce its armed forces.**

The Indochinese Question

On 21 and 19 January, Vo Nguyen Giap, commander of the Vietnamese People's Army and Ha Van Lau, chief of the liaison mission, separately cabled and wrote to the Vietnam International Supervisory and Control Commission to demand that South Vietnam authorities be ordered immediately to withdraw Fascist decree "1959 No. 10" and revoke the death penalty decreed for Hoang Le Kha and others, totaling six former combatants.

The German Question

Ulbrich wrote Adenauer 23 January to make important proposals for the defense of peace in Germany and warn that if West Germany does not stop its nuclear armament in a short time, the German Democratic Republic will be forced to take proper steps in its defense by requesting missiles from its allies.

International Relations

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that after an exchange of letters between Khrushchev and Eisenhower, the two agreed on Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union 10-19 June.

The government delegation of the German Democratic Republic toured Korea 19-24 January. After talks between delegates of the two governments, an agreement was reached on commodity barter and payments for 1960 as well as an agreement to hold talks for the signing of a long-term trade agreement. On the 25th, the two government delegations issued a joint communique which strongly attacked the conclusion of a Japan-US military alliance and accused the US of reviving Fascist militarism to endanger the peace of the Far East and the world.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 19 January that Czechoslovakia and Nepal have established diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors.

The Czech parliamentary delegation led by Zdenek Fierlinger toured Indonesia 14-24 January.

The International Communist Movement

In response to an invitation of the central committee of the Albanian Labor Party, the delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia led by Aidit made a goodwill tour of Albania 12-22 January. The two parties held talks 20 January and issued a communique on the 26th which called for mobilizing all progressive forces to the defense of peace and guard against US aggressive plots.

The Finnish party delegation under A. Aaltonen visited the Soviet Union 22 December 1959 to 16 January 1960.

The Socialist Countries

In accordance with its scientific research program, the Soviet Union fired a multistage missile rocket into the Pacific Ocean area. This missile travelled 12,500 kilometers at a speed of over 26,000 kilometers. Chairman Sung Ch'ing-ling of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society and President Kuo Mo-jo of the Chinese Academy of Sciences individually cabled congratulations. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 22 January entitled, "A New Step in the Conquest of the Pathways of the Universe."

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 January that the Central Statistical Bureau of the Soviet Council of Ministers issued a communique on the implementation of the 1959 Soviet national economic development plan which said that the total value of industrial production in the Soviet Union was 11 percent above that of 1958, agricultural crop harvests were bountiful and there was an enormous increase in the production of animal products.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 20 January that the Soviet party central committee and the Soviet Council of Ministers announced resolutions to improve medical facilities and steps for protecting the health of the Soviet people. The resolutions pointed out that the Soviet government will take the funds saved from repeated reductions in the armed forces to improve medical facilities for the inhabitants.

The fourth plenary session of the central committee of the Polish United Worker's Party met 20-22 January. After the session had discussed technological advances in the national economy, it passed appropriate resolutions. Gomulka pointed out to the meeting that the key to economic progress is the people and not the money.

On 19 January, Rumania organized a people's cooperation and mutual conciliation committee of the Balkan countries.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 17 January that the Central Statistical Committee of Hungary issued a communique on the implementation of the 1959 national economic plan which said that during 1959, important economic targets of the three year plan (1958-60) were completed one year ahead of schedule or at the level originally scheduled for 1960. The communique pointed out that the total value of production of socialist industry in 1959 was 11 percent above that of 1958 while investments in capital construction were up 20 percent. Agricultural production in 1959 was completed above plan.

On 25 January, the Central Statistical Bureau of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers issued a communique on results of the implementation of the 1959 national economic development plan which said that 1959 industrial commodity production was 24.9 percent above that of 1958 and that there was a sharp rise in harvests of agricultural crops of all kinds. There was an unprecedented record harvest per unit of wheat. There was an increased investment in capital construction of 49.4 percent over the 1958 figure. National income showed an increase of 20 percent.

On 16 January the Central Statistical Bureau of the Korean State Planning Commission released a communique on the implementation of the 1959 Korean people's economic plan. Total value of industrial production in 1959 was 53 percent above that of 1958. By the end of June 1959, the plan for the total value of industrial production was completed two and one-half years ahead of schedule according to the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61). Grain produced in 1959 amounted to 3.4 million tons. Investments in capital construction were 37 percent

above that of 1958. National income was 20 percent above that of 1958 and cash wages of workers were 43 percent above the 1958 figure.

The Vietnamese government Council of Ministers met 13 and 14 January. The 1960 national draft budget approved by the meeting revealed that the cooperativization of agriculture and handicrafts would be basically completed within a year and the joint public and private operation of capitalist industry and commerce will greatly expand agricultural and industrial production.**

Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam held a soiree 17 January to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the people's democracies.

Firmly Oppose the Japan-US Military Alliance

The 20 January cadre conference of the Communist Party of Japan issued a statement which called on the broad masses in Japan to exert every effort to prevent the Diet from ratifying the Japan-US "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security" and to increase their efforts to overthrow the Kishi government and dissolve the Diet.* On the same day, the central committee of the Japanese Communist Party sent separate cables to Eisenhower and the Japanese plenipotentiary delegation to protest the signing of such a treaty between Japan and the US.

The Japanese people's conference to prevent the revision of the Japan-US "security treaty" met in Tokyo 17 January and decided to mobilize the masses to prevent the Diet from ratifying the "security treaty."

Over 40,000 people of all circles in Japan massed in Tokyo to protest against Kishi's departure for the US to negotiate a Japan-US military alliance. Over four million workers in Japan and 200,000 students held mass meetings and demonstrations throughout Japan 19 January to protest against the signing of a Japan-US military alliance.

Under the furious cries of the Japanese people 16 January, Premier Kishi of Japan slipped to the US. On the 19th, he signed a so-called "mutual cooperation and peace treaty", which is a Japan-US military alliance treaty, with US Secretary of State Herter in Washington. Kishi held talks with Eisenhower and Herter. A communique issued on the 19th revealed that the two sides will draw closer to plot expansion and aggression in Asia.

People of all circles in Peiping met 23 January to attack and firmly oppose the Japan-US treaty of military alliance. Liao Ch'eng-chih, chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of China, was in charge. Kuo Mo-jo and Saionji Kinkazu addressed the gathering.* Speaking at the meeting, leaders of democratic parties and groups and people's organizations in China enthusiastically supported the 14 January statement of the Chinese government as well as the righteous struggle of the Japanese people. The meeting passed several resolutions.*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 24 January entitled, "Smash New War and Aggression Plots of US-Japanese Reactionaries."*

Kuo Mo-jc released a message to the Japanese people 22 January on the signing of a "mutual cooperation and security treaty" between Japan and the US.

On 27 January, the Soviet government delivered a memorandum to the Japanese government on the signing of a so-called "treaty of mutual cooperation and security" between the US and Japan.*

On 16, 18 and 20 January, the foreign ministries of Vietnam, Mongolia and Korea issued statements attacking the new treaty of military alliance signed by Japan and the US.

Asia and Africa

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 January that Home Minister Upadhyaya of Nepal who is visiting India, denied that Chinese troops had invaded Nepalese territory.

After meeting six days, the 65th session of the annual conference of the Indian Congress Party closed 17 January. The annual conference approved a resolution repeating the policy of India to not make any alliances. At the same time, sweet words were said about settling border disputes by peaceful means but also calling for a firm stand.

Premier Sihanouk of Cambodia published an article in the Nationalist 16 January which declared that Cambodia will refuse to join the so-called "Southeast Asia Organization" /SEATO/ proposed by Thailand and the Philippines.

Ngo Dinh Diem, puppet president of South Vietnam arrived in Taiwan 15 January and, under the direction of the US, held talks with Chiang Kai-shek for four days to plot activities together and knock together a military alliance of the three reactionary cliques under Chiang Kai-shek, Ngo Dinh Diem and Syngman Rhee.

The Nishio Suehiro clique of the left wing of the Socialist Party of Japan formally organized a new political party designated the "Democratic Socialist Party" in Tokyo 24 January.

The FLN of Algeria met 16 December 1959 to 18 January. It issued a communique 19 January which said that the Algerian FLN had adopted a new organization in order to strengthen its fighting power. The communique reaffirmed the determination of the Algerian people to struggle until the final victory and attacked US support of French attacks on Algeria.

Algeria organized a new provisional government 19 January with Ferhat Abbas at its head. At the same time, a three-man ministerial-level defense organ was formed with Kerim Belkacem as chief.

The Americas

On 18 January Eisenhower submitted the 1961 budget to the US Congress which called for 57.1 percent of its expenditures to be used for direct military expenses.*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 21 January entitled, "What the US President's Message Reveals."*

On 21 January 50,000 Cubans demonstrated in Havana against US support of the provocations against Cuba by the ambassador of the Spanish government in Cuba. The Cuban government announced the same day that Juan Pablo de Lojendio Marquis of Vellisca, Franco's ambassador to Spain, must leave Cuba within 24 hours.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 21 January that Venezuelan authorities have smashed an uprising engineered by former Venezuelan dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez under the protection of the US. Carlos Ma-erh-to-na-to leader of the plotters, has been arrested.

PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA

FOREIGN RELATIONS

VICE-PREMIER HO LUNG SINGS SWAN SONG FOR THE WEST
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 May 1960

We are very glad, on the eve of "May First" International Labor Day, to celebrate here this great festival with over 700 friends from more than 60 countries. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend to you our warm welcome.

In celebrating the first May Day of the sixties, we are glad to see that the cause of liberation of the working people and oppressed nations of the world and the cause of the people of the whole world of winning and defending world peace have undergone tremendous development. Bright, beautiful prospects have now opened up before us. Under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people are engaged in creative labor with high enthusiasm, striving for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1960 national economic plan.

In the world arena, the socialist countries, where the working people have become masters of the state, have grown mightier than ever, with their unity being daily strengthened. The working people in other countries are carrying out extensive and thoroughgoing struggles for democracy, the right to live, and socialism. The storm of the national and democratic movements of oppressed nations has swept over Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The people of the whole world are undertaking unrelenting struggle against the war schemes of the imperialists. All this has dealt a heavy blow at the aggressive imperialist camp headed by the United States, greatly weakened its strength, aggravated its contradictions and crises, and is accelerating its final doom.

The more imperialism is nearing its doom, the more will it put up deathbed struggles. We are glad to see that, of late, the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have continuously risen to new heights and have attained a series of victories.

In Asia, the just patriotic struggle of the people in South Korea, like the eruption of a volcano, has already downed the traitor-dictator Syngman Rhee, and is demolishing the puppet regime of the Syngman Rhee clique and shaking the U.S. Imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and the Far East. The struggles of the millions of Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, surging forward in waves one higher than the other, have compelled the reactionary Kishi clique to postpone ratification of this treaty. The peoples of the Indochinese states are waging untiring struggles against U.S. imperialism's aggression and expansion, and against its actions to sabotage the Geneva agreements and create tension.

In West Asia, the Turkish people have started a heroic struggle against Menderes' rule of terror.

The whole of Africa is undergoing a tremendous and profound historical change. The national independence movement, which a few years ago was confined to limited areas, has now swept over the entire African continent. From Algeria to the Union of South Africa, from Cameroon to Kenya, the awakened African peoples are fighting undauntedly in various ways against the colonialists. The heroic Algerian people, especially, who have been conducting a continuous armed struggle against imperialism, have put up a bright banner for the African people's liberation struggle.

In Latin America the widening and deep-going national and democratic struggles are continuously dealing telling blows to U.S. imperialism. The Cuban people have continuously shattered the interventionist and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism, thus safeguarding the fruits of their revolution. The Venezuelan people recently defeated once again a subversive, disruptive plot jointly engineered by U. S. imperialism and the domestic reactionaries. The whole of Latin America is by no means the so-called stable rear of U.S. imperialism any longer.

All this shows that the victorious development of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world is inevitable and is not to be stopped by any force on earth.

The Sino-Indonesian Affair

1. China Accuses

OVERSEA CHINESE PROBLEM IN INDONESIA

Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 15 December 1959

[Extracts from: "Protect the Proper Rights and Interests of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia"]

When certain Indonesian influential forces who are hostile to Sino-Indonesian friendship launched a large-scale anti-Chinese campaign, seriously damaging the proper rights and interests of overseas Chinese and undermining the friendship between the two countries, the Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi, on December 9, wrote a letter to the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, putting forward, on behalf of the Chinese Government, proposals for an over-all settlement of the overseas Chinese question concerning the two countries.

Our Foreign Minister Chen Yi's letter clearly expressed that China highly values the friendly relations which have always prevailed between China and Indonesia. If both parties only observe the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, no problem concerning the two countries cannot be solved through friendly negotiation. In regard to the overseas Chinese question, both governments have long held that a reasonable solution can be found by proper methods. As early as May, 1955, the two countries signed a relevant treaty. If the two parties handle the matter in accordance with principles already agreed upon, this question can be reasonably solved step by step and the friendly relations between the two countries further developed. Unfortunately, certain Indonesian influential forces who endeavor to sabotage Sino-Indonesian friendship, have recently adopted unilateral and violent methods to launch a frantic anti-Chinese campaign, thus damaging the proper rights and interests of overseas Chinese in Indonesia and also the friendly relations between the two countries. China cannot but lodge a protest against this campaign and put forward concrete proposals to settle the question. Our Foreign Minister Chen Yi's letter expressed our attitude, from a clear standpoint and on the basis of reason, toward the question of protecting the proper rights and interests of overseas Chinese and showed our earnest desire to solve it. This is intended to safeguard the traditional friendship between the two countries and based on the spirit of the Bandung Conference and also conforms to the interests of the Chinese and Indonesian peoples. All the people of Kwangtung Province fully endorse and support the stand taken and the concrete proposals put forward in this letter.

Our overseas Chinese have resided in Indonesia for 1,500 years. As early as the beginning of the 17th century, following the Dutch invasion of Indonesia, the forefathers of overseas Chinese from Kwangtung

Province were abducted by the "pig sellers", the Dutch colonialists, to develop their colony. These Chinese toiled all their lives and the money they earned by the sweat of their brows was not enough to pay ransom to the "pig sellers." In the last hundred years, our rural communities became bankrupt, due to our internal and external troubles, the bankrupt peasants, in order to earn a living, had to leave their home villages and go abroad by selling their sons and daughters. Most of these overseas Chinese were working people. For a long time they, together with the Indonesian people, were oppressed by colonialists, and for generations they worked industriously and made undeniable contributions to the economic and cultural development of Indonesia. In the years when the Indonesian people waged a struggle against Dutch colonialists and resisted the invasion by Japanese imperialists, overseas Chinese fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indonesians and made proper contributions.

In regard to the small traders who are being persecuted by the Indonesians, the fact that their hard work and retail business operations have played a positive role in enlivening their circulation of commodities in various localities. This compels us to ask why the Indonesian authorities have ignored the facts, confused right and wrong, recompensed kindness with resentment by "branding the economic activities of overseas Chinese as the remnant of the colonial economy and accusing them of being members of the fifth column and of standing by the side of the Dutch and the Japanese during the periods of their occupation", and by launching a large-scale anti-Chinese campaign and imposing unjust and inhuman measures on overseas Chinese, thus causing them bodily harm and losses of property and livelihood and rendering them homeless. Can this way of doing things help to smash the imperialists' capital investments which are really detrimental to the development of the Indonesian national economy, to make this economy prosper and to cement friendship between the two peoples? Since liberation, Kwangtung Province has assisted about 180,000 returned overseas Chinese in taking part in productive labor. Of this number, 15,000 are homeless and poverty-stricken people who were forced to flee from the countries where they were residing under the persecution of imperialists and colonialists, and they have been assigned to work on overseas Chinese farms. Thirty-two thousand have been given jobs in factories, enterprises and cultural and educational units. Under the care of the Party and the government, all these returned overseas Chinese are living in peace and are content with their occupations, working enthusiastically and displaying their special skills for socialist construction. Numerous facts show that our great socialist motherland has great prospects for overseas Chinese to return home to settle down and engage in socialist construction. Therefore, if any Chinese residing in Indonesia desire to return home in face of certain difficulties or for other reasons, the motherland will always give them a warm welcome.

We hope that the Indonesian authorities will accept our Foreign Minister Chen Yi's proposals and allow those homeless Chinese who do not wish to remain in Indonesia to sell their properties and bring back the

money in accordance with the principle of justice and reasonableness. They should also assume the responsibility for sending them back to China by stages and in groups. Our great motherland has made preparations for arranging their livelihood and participation in socialist construction on the basis of their aspirations.

These deliberate measures of harassment taken by influential Indonesian circles against the return of the Overseas Chinese are obviously incompatible with the assurances made by the Indonesian Government in this respect. As for the Indonesian activities of antagonism and discrimination against the Chinese, we must point out with deep regret that, instead of being curbed and stopped, they tend to become increasingly worse.

Moreover, it is learned that the Indonesian authorities have recently laid down unilaterally rules governing the choice of nationality by Overseas Chinese which run counter to the spirit of the treaty of dual nationality between the two countries. These rules can only impede the smooth implementation of this treaty. If the present trend of antagonism and discrimination against Chinese in Indonesia is permitted to continue and develop, it is bound to further complicate the question of Overseas Chinese and will endanger the initial success already achieved in the settlement of this question.

Since the question involves the interests of several million Overseas Chinese, it is not a question concerning Indonesia alone, but one that concerns both China and Indonesia. It is, therefore, incumbent on the two sides to seek, through friendly consultations, a solution beneficial both to Indonesia and to the Overseas Chinese.

Why should this question, which could have been solved easily, be made an obstacle to the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries? The continuation of this situation can only benefit imperialism, which is hostile to the friendship between China and Indonesia and wants the Asian and African countries to be permanently disunited, and it will bring nothing good to the peoples of Indonesia or China.

INDONESIANS ACCUSED OF HARASSING CHINESE
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 March 1960

The paper notes with satisfaction that a good start has been made in bringing about an overall settlement of the Overseas Chinese question. Now, the Chinese Government has made another constructive effort, which fully proves its sincerity in seeking a reasonable solution to the Overseas Chinese question and in safeguarding Sino-Indonesian friendship.

"We hope that the Indonesian Government will, in a similar [Refers to Chen I's letter to Subandrio] spirit of friendship and cooperation and together with the Chinese Government, strive first of all to reach an agreement on the sending back of Overseas Chinese, so that a fair and reasonable settlement of the Overseas Chinese question may be brought about at an early date after further endeavors to remove obstacles.

Certain influential circles in Indonesia have repeatedly stressed that the Overseas Chinese can no longer adopt themselves to the economic development of Indonesia and have excluded them from normal economic life. As a result, a fairly large portion of the Overseas Chinese have lost their means of livelihood and have become homeless. Even in these circumstances, the Chinese Government still highly respected the friendship between the two countries and put forward the three-point proposal for an overall settlement of the Overseas Chinese question!

In its proposal, the Chinese Government, on its own initiative, raised the question of sending back Overseas Chinese. When the Indonesian Government indicated that it had some difficulties in providing ships to send back the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Government, for the sake of friendship between the two countries, once again on its own initiative sent ships to bring back the Overseas Chinese.

All these efforts made by the Chinese Government, however, do not lessen in the least the responsibilities of the Indonesian Government in settling the Overseas Chinese question. The Indonesian Government, first of all, has the unshirkable responsibility to send back the Overseas Chinese both from the point of view of the friendship existing between the two countries and in accordance with the international code of morals. The Indonesian Government, on its part, has also indicated on more than one occasion its willingness to undertake this responsibility.

We regret the fact that, to date, the work to send back the Overseas Chinese has encountered numerous unwarranted obstacles. Difficulties have been created in many ways for the Overseas Chinese who ask to be sent back, and heavy restrictions have been imposed on the possessions they want to take back with them. They are subjected to harsh exit inspections, and their personal effects which they carry with them have been want only destroyed or held from them. Large numbers of Overseas Chinese who long to return to their own country are still being prevented from leaving Indonesia. The four ships which the Chinese Government recently sent to bring back the Overseas Chinese are now still in Jakarta without being able to weigh anchor unhampered.

2. Indonesia Replies

SUBANDRIO'S JANUARY 23 LETTER TO CHEN I
Djakarta, Suluh Indonesia, 28 January 1960

[This is a full translation of the text.]

His Excellency Chen I, foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic.

Your Excellency:

I have received Your Excellency's Dec. 24, 1959, letter and have also carefully studied its contents. In general, this letter contained material useful as a basis for seeking points of agreement. It also contained expressions of friendship.

Considering ourselves independent and sovereign nations, it is not strange that we should differ on various issues, especially unsolved questions that are the legacy of colonialism. Over this question, it is the intention of the Indonesian Government and people to find a solution that does not violate the wishes for mutual respect and consolidation of friendly relations. In their reply to the letter from Your Excellency, the Indonesian Government and people have adopted their position on the aforementioned basis.

The Indonesian Government has no intention of continuing with polemics in correspondence, just as Your Excellency likewise mentioned in this letter of Dec. 24, 1959. However, as necessary clarification, it will be helpful for the Indonesian Government to explain further the various questions cited by Your Excellency in his previous letter.

With regard to the question on the treaty of dual citizenship, the Indonesian Government sincerely reiterates that it is willing to expedite the exchange of the instruments of ratification upon agreement by the government of the Chinese People's Republic. The Indonesian Government has been awaiting an expression of this agreement from the government of the Chinese People's Republic since August 1959.

In the letter of Your Excellency, as pointed out in the principal contents of the letter, Your Excellency mentioned that the Indonesian Government has unilaterally formulated the regulations governing the implementation of the treaty on dual citizenship, in the form of government regulation No. 20 of 1959. Please allow me to explain here that in accordance with the actual practice of formulating ordinances in Indonesia, it is necessary to formulate a government regulation to direct the necessary implementation of every ordinance ratified by the Parliament, including an ordinance pertaining to a treaty.

The constitution of the Republic of Indonesia provides that the formulation of such regulation is within the power of the Indonesian

Government exercised in accordance with its sovereignty. Naturally, while formulating such a regulation, the Indonesian Government will not violate the sovereignty of any concerned foreign government. Therefore, in the view of the Indonesian Government, the government regulation for the implementation of the ordinance concerning dual citizenship has not violated the aforementioned sovereignty.

With regard to the questions pertaining to the exceptional cases as stipulated in government regulation No. 20 of 1959, I should like to state that the documents exchanged between Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo and Premier Chou En-lai delegated to the Indonesian Government the authority to stipulate unilaterally what categories of persons may be considered to have Indonesian citizenship according to their political and social position.

Regarding the question of the joint committee, I have appointed Susanto Tirtoprodjo as the Indonesian delegate to the joint committee. It is hoped that this joint committee will successfully promote the implementation of the treaty of dual citizenship.

The letter from Your Excellency has pointed in detail the many difficulties for the Overseas Chinese, as created through implementation of the government regulation of Indonesia.

In order to learn the facts myself, I deemed it necessary to make a special tour of West Java. While touring this area, I made a careful study of the problems that had arisen in the course of the implementation of presidential ordinance No. 10 of 1959 which prohibits foreigners from operating small-scale and retail business in the villages, and of the central war administrator's regulation No. PPU/039 of 1959 which prohibits foreigners from living in places other than the capitals of districts. I think it helpful to stress once again: This prohibition is not discriminatory because it applies to all foreigners, such as Pakistani, Indians, Dutch, Arabs, Americans, and so on. It was not the aim of this inspection tour to see only pleasant things; it was to conduct a full inspection to see what measures are necessary to improve the local conditions.

One fact I learned during my inspection tour was that the Overseas Chinese prohibited from trade management and residence can be divided into three groups:

First, there were those who have voluntarily complied with Indonesian regulations and moved their businesses from the villages to the capitals of the districts. Following the promulgation of the aforementioned regulation, the majority of the Overseas Chinese in this group immediately obtained appropriate residence and livelihood. Within only a few months, many among them had successfully moved their businesses from the villages to the capital of the district. In this matter, they received much assistance from the local administration.

The second group were those who complied with the regulations issued by the Indonesian Government only at the very last moment, that is, not long before the deadline for movement to the capitals of the districts.

The deadline was Dec. 1, 1959. At the same time, the local administration also provided them with the necessary assistance and likewise prepared suitable temporary shelter for them. The local administration is making efforts to find places for them to reopen their businesses. Steps are also being taken to insure that business licenses are issued to them without delay. If placement of these persons has not been fully completed, it is, then, only a question of time.

In the third group were those who intentionally or unintentionally resisted the implementation of the regulation of the Indonesian Government. In general, they opposed the Indonesian officials sent by the Indonesian Government to handle their resettlement. The resettlement of persons in this group was completed only after the deadline of Dec. 1, 1959. Accordingly, I have the impression that the persons in this group were in a wavering state. On the one hand, they intended to comply with the regulation of the Indonesian Government, while, on the other, they wished to be faithful to the outside pressures and instructions for them not to comply with the Indonesian Government regulation.

In this respect, we should recall that history shows that under even more difficult situations, sometimes even when their lives were threatened, the Overseas Chinese were able to adapt themselves to new conditions.

In present circumstances in which they are receiving sufficient assistance from the Indonesian Government and people, I believe that if the Overseas Chinese themselves can understand and are willing to cooperate, it is possible to overcome all difficulties. The Indonesian Government also believes that it will be possible to improve the places of temporary resettlement if the persons involved are willing and can free themselves from provocative pressures and instructions from the outside. I cite a case which I saw during my inspection tour. The Overseas Chinese in the group which responded to outside provocation purposely crowded themselves into one resettlement area, even though other places were prepared for them and these were actually their assigned places. They did this to subject the Indonesian Government to world condemnation.

We admit, to be sure, that regardless of how well these temporary shelters are prepared, the resettlement will inevitably bring difficulty and heartbreak to those who are accustomed to their former residence. In this respect, I hope that the Chinese Republic will provide the necessary explanation to her citizens, so as to assure success of this work.

I do not intend to repeat the feelings of the Indonesian people in regard to the activities of the Overseas Chinese in the past -- during the colonial period, the Japanese occupation period, the period of the Indonesian revolution, after the revolution, and the present. Concrete facts provide sufficient reasons to explain that the Indonesian people, in the past and at present, do not feel obligated to the Overseas Chinese. I can appreciate the wishes and capacity of the CPR Government to protect the Overseas Chinese in Indonesia. I merely intend to recall: the problem of the Overseas Chinese has not been created by the Indonesian

Government, nor has it been created by the Chinese People's Republic; the problem which we now face is the legacy of colonial times in Indonesia, and, to the Chinese People's Republic is a remnant of the former Chinese system. Its nature is not a question of socialism or social justice.

That the Indonesian Government began to ban all alien retailers and small-scale merchants from the rural areas other than the capitals of districts was done precisely to enable the broad village communities in the rural areas to have the opportunity to develop and establish a firm foundation for their economy, particularly in commerce where the strength of the Indonesian people has, even as of now, remained weak. The economic development of Indonesia toward socialism will be based on the economic development of these communities.

I admit that, to both the Indonesian communities and aliens, this measure called upon them to make sacrifices. However, with special consideration given to aliens, the Indonesian Government, in accordance with the capability of the Indonesian Government and people, has tried its utmost to ease their burden. If aliens cooperate with the Indonesian Government in these efforts, then, there are still many opportunities for them in Indonesia.

I can clearly point out here that it is not the intention of the Indonesian Government to drive the Chinese nationals out of Indonesia and send them back to the CPR. On the contrary, the Indonesian Government is trying to include their activities in new places and in some spheres of the Indonesian economy. However, if, under these conditions, they still wish to return to the CPR, the Indonesian Government will do nothing to prevent them, and the Indonesian Government will use all means available to facilitate the fulfillment of their wish.

On this question, the Indonesian Government will discharge its responsibility toward each individual alien who willingly requests departure from Indonesia. With regard to the several thousands of Overseas Chinese who request return to the CPR, the Indonesian Government will adequately assist the CPR Embassy to facilitate their wish.

Regarding the lawful rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese, the Indonesian Government has not in principle violated international law.

On the contrary, the Indonesian Government has tried to uphold humanitarian principles within the limits of Indonesia's national capability. Deprivation of ownership does not exist. The Overseas Chinese have been permitted to continue their economic activities in places other than the villages. They may, if they so wish, return to the CPR.

In view of these enlightened measures, the Indonesian Government therefore, has no reason to conduct negotiations with the CPR Government on the question of the lawful rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese. If, in the future, there should be an exceptional problem or problems pertaining to the resettlement, requiring the Embassy of the CPR to perform its functions, then, the Embassy may negotiate with the Indonesian Government on these problems through normal diplomatic channels.

In regard to the friendly atmosphere necessary for the Overseas Chinese to live at ease, I should like to point out that this atmosphere can only be created if both sides display good will. From the side of the Indonesian Government and people, this good will is an established fact. It now remains for the Overseas Chinese to show their good will in a positive way, so as to make it possible to seek and cultivate a friendly atmosphere of our joint wishes.

On this question, I should state that as I am writing this letter, the activities conducted by the Overseas Chinese to disturb the economy of Indonesia do not create this favorable atmosphere. Without considering the interests of the general public, they are hoarding goods at any price. This inevitably creates difficulties for the people of Indonesia. Should this situation continue to exist, then, for the sake of protecting the interests of the general public, it will be necessary for the Indonesian Government to adopt necessary measures which can delay the return of the Overseas Chinese to the CPR.

Concerning the restriction imposed on the movement of the diplomatic officials of the CPR stationed in Jakarta, I can state that these restrictions were withdrawn as of Jan. 11, 1960.

The above is my reply to the principal contents of the letter from Your Excellency. In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to extend once again the highest greetings to Your Excellency.

/Signed/ Dr. Subandrio, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia.
Jan. 23, 1960. Djakarta.

CHINA INSULTS INDONESIA

Djakarta, Suluh Indonesia, 24 March 1960

The campaign carried out by Radio Peiping is directly against the Indonesian Government and the foreign minister in particular, leaving the impression that the Indonesian side is not willing to help with the sending back of Overseas Chinese to China. We think that such propaganda is not only contrary to the facts, but also is aimed to reducing Indonesia's prestige abroad. Radio Peiping intends to declare to the world through its propaganda that the Indonesian Government, the foreign minister in particular, appears to be breaking its promises.

The propaganda by Radio Peiping is apparently an open insult to the Indonesian Government's ability to solve the Overseas Chinese question. Radio Peiping asserts that a campaign discriminating against Chinese seems to have taken place in Indonesia under the instigation of U. S. imperialists. This is an insult that cannot be accepted by right-thinking people. Such propaganda means that Radio Peiping or the Peiping authorities have charged the Indonesian Government with being a puppet of the United States so that it is a plaything, and it is ordered to dance to the strains of U.S. music. Such a charge is obviously a rude and base insult. Such an insult should not have been made by a respectable government.

Although a positive effort has been made to solve the Overseas Chinese question, following such base propaganda we fear that delays and obstructions may result. If this should be the case, the responsibility will rest entirely with the Peiping side.

SINO-BURMESE AND SINO-NEPALESE PACTS AND GUIDE POSTS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 April 1960

From the editorial, "A New, Good Example of Peaceful Coexistence."

The boundary treaties between China and Nepal and between China and Burma show that complex boundary questions inherited from history must and can be solved in a rational manner. Because of imperialist aggression in history, there are some boundary problems existing between China and its southwestern neighbors.

The attitudes toward solving the boundary questions must be judged by whether the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are observed. One attitude is the adoption of an unfriendly view toward consultation, trying to force one-sided, unfair, and unreasonable demands on the other side, even to the extent of applying brutal pressure on the other side through slander and vilification; this attitude is clearly at variance with the Five Principles and is clearly not conducive to the conclusion of a reasonable solution to a boundary question. The other is the adoption of a friendly, consultative view toward solving a boundary question in a reasonable and logical way to the satisfaction of both sides, in an understanding and altruistic spirit. Only this attitude is in accordance with the Five Principles. The Chinese Government has traditionally adopted the latter attitude.

As the Sino-Nepalese boundary was never delimited in the past, it is natural for the two sides to have some differences in the delimitation of their boundary. Similarly, according to the Sino-Burmese treaty on the boundary question, both sides have bowed before the facts, admitting that the northern section of the boundary was not delimited and should be delimited according to the traditional customary line. With regard to other questions concerning the Sino-Burmese border, the two sides have given considerations both to historical backgrounds and to actual conditions. These questions are being completely solved according to the principles of equality, mutual benefits, friendship, and mutual concession.

Imperialism particularly, U.S. imperialism has organized and is organizing aggressive military blocs in Asia and Africa, in an enthusiastic attempt to create schism and hostility among the Asian and African countries. With the support of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism is rapidly raising its head to menace anew the peace and safety of the various Asian countries. For this reason, at this time, the peace-loving Asian and African countries should not only firmly reject and oppose the imperialist policy of organizing aggressive blocs, but should also firmly support and promote solidarity and friendship among the Asian and African countries.

The conclusion of the Sino-Nepalese treaty of peace and friendship and the Sino-Burmese treaty of friendship and mutual nonaggression has

put down in concrete terms in the form of treaties the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. This once more proves that the Five Principles and the Bandung spirit have great vitality. Those who clamor that the Five Principles have become "outdated" are doing so deliberately with a view to sowing the seeds of discord or rejecting the Five Principles.

CHINA SUPPORTS LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF OPPRESSED NATIONS
Peiping, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No 6, 16 March 1960

We consider it our noble international obligation to extend support to the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations. We regard each of the struggles waged by the African peoples for independence and freedom and each of their victories as our own. The Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the African people. The national revolutionary movements of Africa will continue to make progress and this is the trend of history which no force on earth can stop. Though, in their struggle for independence and freedom, the African peoples will meet with various difficulties and setbacks, we are convinced that these will all be temporary and can be surmounted. With the warm sympathy and support of all progressive mankind, the African peoples will surely win, provided they continue to strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle. Victory belongs to the great African people.

US LAUNCHING MISSILES IN SOUTH KOREA IS WAR PREPARATION
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 March 1960

The recent launching of Matador missiles by U.S. forces in South Korea is a new provocation against peace in Korea and the Far East. It is another evidence of the U.S. crime of stepping up the South Korean military buildup in preparation for a new war of aggression.

TOGO WARNED OF COLONIALISTS PLOTS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 April 1960

The Chinese people join the African people in wholeheartedly greeting the birth of the Republic of Togo. Togo's independence is first of all the result of the protracted and persistent struggle of the people of Togo and their great victory. But the French colonialists will not be reconciled to their failure. The defenders of colonialism are, by hook or by crook, plotting to prevent Togo from achieving real independence. It is of vital importance to the people of Togo that they expose and guard against this plot of the colonialists.

POLITICAL THEORY

STUDY THE MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT AND DISPLAY THE CONSCIOUS ACTIVITY
Hung-ch'i, No 2, 16 January 1950

[From an article by Chiang Wei-ch'ing.]

The continued big leap in 1958 and 1959 has brought home to us an extremely important question i.e., the display of one's conscious activity. All our accomplishments are the results of conscious activity displayed by the cadres and the people by the light of the Mao Tse-tung thought, which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese practice, and according to the objective law. Certain material conditions are essential to socialist construction; only when certain material conditions are fulfilled and one's subjective efforts are exerted can one reach his objective. But given certain material conditions, one's conscious activity is a decisive factor determining whether the work is more, faster, better and more economical or otherwise. There were many instances where two areas, though possessing more or less the same conditions, achieved different results of work because of difference in thinking, view and zeal. There were also many instances where an area, though not possessing the same conditions as another area, achieved quantity, speed, quality and economy as a result of display of the same strong determination and heavy-storming revolutionary zeal of the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often teaches us to display conscious activity. He said: "We oppose subjective view of things. One's thinking is a fantasy and false principle if it does not base itself on and does not conform with the objective fact. If one follows it he will end in failure. That is why it must be opposed. But all things are done by man. In doing a thing, one must derive idea, reason and view from objective facts and work out plans, guiding principle, policy, strategy and tactics before he can do it well. Ideas etc. are subjective things; action is what is reflected in objectivity -- all such is special activity of mankind. We call this activity 'conscious activity,' a characteristic that distinguishes man from things. All thoughts that are based on and in conformity with the objective facts are correct thoughts; all actions that are based on correct thoughts are correct actions. We must enlarge upon these thoughts and actions and must enlarge upon this conscious activity" (On Protracted Warfare - Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. II).

Does our stress of the conscious activity run counter to the basic principle of materialism that "being determines consciousness"? No. We are dialectical materialists. Dialectical materialists hold that the objective being determines one's subjective consciousness. At the same time dialectical materialists attach great importance to

the active role played by one's subjective consciousness in the objective being and to the great role played by the advanced thoughts of the people in transforming the objective world. Comrade Mao Tse-tung made an extremely important exposition of this basic view of dialectical materialism. He said: "True, productive forces, practice, and economic base generally play the main and decisive role. Whoever does not recognize this is not a materialist. However, the relationship of production, theory and superstructures play the main and decisive role under given conditions. This must also be recognized. When productive forces cannot be developed without changing the relationship of production, the change of relationship of production plays the main and decisive role. When 'there is no revolutionary movement without a revolutionary theory' as stated by Lenin, the founding and promotion of a revolutionary theory play the main and decisive role. When a certain thing is to be done but there are no guiding principle, method, plan or policy, the laying down of guiding principle, method, plan or policy is the main and decisive thing. When the super-structures like politics and culture hinder the development of the economic base, the political and cultural reform becomes the main and decisive thing. Does this run counter to materialism? No. For we recognize that the material things determine the spiritual things and the social being determines the social consciousness in the total development of history but at the same time recognize and must recognize the reaction of spiritual things, the reaction of social consciousness to social being, and the reaction of super-structures to the economic base. This does not run counter to materialism; it is precisely intended to avoid mechanical materialism and persist in dialectical materialism.

Here, Comrade Mao Tse-tung primarily affirms that the productive forces, practice and economic base generally play the main and decisive role; at the same time, he particularly emphasizes the reaction of the relationship of production to productive forces, the reaction of theory to practice, and the reaction of super-structures to economic base; and points out that the relationship of production, theory, and super-structures play the main and decisive role under given conditions. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is always opposed to the idealists who deny that being determines consciousness and opposed to mechanical materialists who despise one's conscious activity. He consistently adheres to and constantly applies dialectical materialism and stands for full display of the conscious activity of the people. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's thought led the whole Party and nation to complete the democratic revolution in our country and won a great victory in socialist revolution and construction.

It is not possible to comprehend at first sight the law of development of things, which is an inherent and inevitable relationship in things. One has to observe it carefully, carry out investigations, and in particular go through practice and the revolution in things before he can gain a perfect and profound knowledge about the

law governing development of things. For this reason, before doing a thing we must basically understand the thing; in the process of doing the thing, we should carefully observe the actual conditions and sum up our experiences from time to time so that our knowledge can be made more profound and perfect. As a matter of fact, the law of objectivity governing all things is knowable. When one achieves his target through exertion of efforts, it shows that his knowledge conforms with the objective reality. Needless to say, things are constantly developing and hence one's knowledge should be constantly developed along with the development of things so that it will not fall behind the reality.

To be able to know the law of objectivity is an important activity; to utilize the law of objectivity in the interests of the well-being of the society is a more important activity. Philosophers only explain the world in different ways but the question lies in changing the world. (Fuerback's Thesis, Karl Marx - Selected Works of Marx and Engels). To know the world is merely our means while to change the world is our end. Through production practice and class struggle we acquire a scientific knowledge of the law of objectivity governing the nature and society and constantly improve this knowledge. We shall be able to utilize the law of objectivity governing nature for the purpose of developing production, transforming nature and conquer the universe and shall be able to utilize the law of objectivity governing the society for the purpose of transforming the old society, building a new society and promoting the progress and development of the society. While not being able to change the law governing the development of the society, one can promote or defer the development of society. In a class society all the forces of reaction will do everything possible to hinder the development of the society and all forces of progress will strive to push forward the development of the society: this makes it necessary to resolve problems through the class struggle. In an era of socialist revolution and construction, it is possible for one intelligently to make his own history: this makes it all the more necessary to display conscious activity.

The economic law is an objective being. To ignore the economic law, to deny the economic law, and to do what is impossible -- such are manifestations of subjectivism, to which our Party is consistently opposed. At the same time, our Party is consistently opposed to idolization of the law of objectivity and to drawing a distinction between the law of objectivity and the subjective activity. Our Party is opposed to the erroneous view that observance of the law of objectivity precludes display of the subjective activity. The Party constantly teaches us to know, comprehend and utilize the economic law, to exert efforts to the utmost, to press ahead consistently and to fully display our conscious activity along the orbit of the law of objectivity in order to speed up our socialist construction. The majority of our cadres, working masses and working intellectuals follow this Party directive.

But a section of our cadres take a different attitude. They do not understand the law of objectivity. Their practical knowledge is superficial, one-sided and constant. Often they underestimate the great activity of our people led and liberated by our Party and armed with Mao Tse-tung thought. All things involve difficulties; the point is that one must display his conscious activity and overcome the difficulties. We always despise difficulties strategically and heed difficulties tactically.

We must organize cadres to make a serious, comprehensive and systematic study of Mao Tse-tung thought and to preach Mao Tse-tung thought among the people. Comrade Mao Tse-tung creatively integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of Chinese revolution in tackling various problems of the Chinese revolution and construction.

We must seriously learn Comrade Mao Tse-tung's great communist style and regularly distinguish the direction of wind, plant red flag and increase the fighting capacity of Party organizations. From now on, our provincial, district, municipal and hsien committees as well as Party committees in communes, factories, mines and schools must strengthen ideological leadership and organizational leadership; the leading core of Party committees, in particular, must adhere to principle and regularly practice criticism and self-criticism. We must regularly strengthen the unity of Party organizations on the basis of the ideological principle and organizational principle of Marxism-Leninism. The leading core of the Party must be loyal to the Party, closely linked to the masses and militant. Only thus can we insure a smooth implementation of the Party's line, guiding principle and policy, insure a constant rise in the enthusiasm and creative spirit of the people, and weather the storms.

Docility: New Anti-Rightist Weapon

1. BE A DOBILE TOOL OF THE PARTY

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 January 1960

[From an article by T'ao Te-lin]

Whether a Communist Party member can serve as a docile tool of the Party or not is a mark of whether his Party spirit is full or not. A true Communist Party member will certainly be a docile tool of the Party, obeying Party resolutions unconditionally and working for the Party diligently and conscientiously. Those Communist Party members, whose Party spirit is incomplete and whose minds are full of bourgeois individualism, place individuals and organizations in improper positions, always unwilling to obey the Party and serve as a docile tool of the Party. In Marxist view, man is a summing-up of social relations. In a class society, man belongs to a certain class. The sentiments, desires, ideas and actions of anyone unavoidably bear class imprints, and cannot but reflect the special interests of a certain class. Therefore, anyone who is politically active will unavoidably serve the interests of a certain class, i.e., act as a tool of a certain class. Whether he is conscious of this and is willing to admit it or not cannot change the substance of things. To refuse to serve as a tool of a certain class in a class society in which one finds himself is as ridiculous as "attempting to lift himself from the earth by pulling his own hair." (Lu Hsun's words).

To be a docile tool of the Party is a noble quality peculiar to the proletariat and is a concentrated expression of the resolute and pure class character of the proletariat. No other class possesses such a characteristic. A worker with class consciousness is aware that, as an individual, he is weak and powerless and cannot be liberated from the exploitation and oppression; as a part of a great whole and cooperating with other comrades, he is matchlessly strong and his desire and ideal are completely realizable. Only the liberation of the working class as a whole can make his personal liberation possible. Therefore, he is completely willing to carry on struggle under the unified leadership of the Communist Party -- the fighting headquarters of the working class and, as a docile tool of the Party, work at any post designated by the Party, giving no thought to personal loss and gain. For comrades of non-proletarian origin who join the ranks and file of the Party, it is not easy to acquire such a noble quality; it calls for transformation from one class into another, from one kind of world outlook into another, and from one kind of thinking and sentiment into another.

Is it strange that some Party members imbued with serious bourgeois individualism are opposed to being docile tools of the

Party on the one hand and want to be Party members on the other? Actually, there is nothing strange about this. According to their logic, they should not be tools of the Party, but the Party should be their tool. This thinking is peculiar to the bourgeoisie. Does a docile tool of the Party mean, as certain people describe, that Party members can only be "blockheads" blindly following, echoing others, answering in assent, and not using the mind? No. Not a single word can be found in any resolution of our Party, any document and any writing by our leaders to prove that our Party encourages blind obedience and discourages the use of the mind. On the contrary, our Party attaches the greatest importance to the activity and creative power on the part of Party members. In our opinion, "blockheads" cannot be docile tools of the Party. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's instructions are remarkably clear and exact: "Communist Party members should ask why concerning anything and should ponder it over thoroughly and see whether it is consistent with reality and whether there is some truth in it; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage servility."

2. PARTY MEMBERS MUST BECOME DOCILE TOOLS OF THE PARTY
Tientsin, Hopeh Jih-pao, 10 November 1959

[From an article by Ching Wei.]

The 8th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party called upon all Party members and people to unite closely under the leadership of the Central Committee and Chairman Mao, develop the campaign for increasing production and practicing economy, and deal blows resolutely to anti-socialist utterances and actions in order to strive to achieve new great victories and fulfill within this year the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This requires every Party member to adhere strictly to the course of action laid down by the Central Committee and Chairman Mao, safeguard the Party's general line for socialist construction in high spirits and with heroic courage, and always serve the Party wholeheartedly and be its docile tools.

However, some Party members are unwilling to be the Party's tools, especially docile tools. They attempt to remold the Party and the world according to their own wishes. In regard to Party lines, programs and policies, they would carry out those which are agreeable to them and oppose those which are disagreeable to them.

To become the Party's docile tools, Party members must first form a firm proletarian standpoint and a Communist world outlook. Most of our Party members definitely hold the proletarian standpoint and a Communist world outlook and loyally carry out Party lines, programs and policies. However, there is also a small number of Party members who are wavering during a big revolutionary storm,

adopt a wrong method of tackling problems and confuse right and wrong. For instance, some people have doubts about the general line and do not carry it out resolutely and enthusiastically. They believe that if we want to achieve more results at high speed we cannot expect good quality and low cost, and that if we want to do good jobs at low cost we cannot expect more results and high speed. They are not enthusiastic and energetic for the big leap forward and show lassitude in their work. If these people do not raise their consciousness, they will not only fail to become tools of the Party but also fall into the muddy pit of right opportunism.

Departmentalism is another obstacle to one's success in becoming a docile tool of the Party. It is a manifestation of individualism in another form. The Marxist principle is the subordination of personal interests to the interests of organizations, of the partial interests to the interests of the whole and of the immediate interests to the long-range interests. The policy of taking the whole country as a coordinating chess game, put forward by the Central Committee, is based on the principle of planning every task by taking into consideration the interests of the 650 million people. A person with serious departmentalism can see only himself but not the state and only the trees but not the forest. Hence he can never become a docile tool of the Party if he does not overcome departmentalism.

In a word, to become good docile tools of the Party is a question of Party character. Every member of the Communist Party should earnestly examine and improve himself and consciously be its docile tool in accordance with the spirit of the 8th Plenary Session of its 8th CCP Central Committee and with the spirit of the 8th session of its First Hopeh Provincial Committee.

THE WORKING CLASS IS THE RISING SUN
Wuhan, Ch'iang-chiang Jih-pao, 8 January 1960

[From an article on "Class Analysis and Class Line,"
by Sung K'an-fu, Mayor of Wuhan.]

At the stage of socialist revolution, the proletariat is charged with the leadership of the revolution, while the bourgeoisie is marked for destruction. The attitude adopted by these two classes toward the socialist revolution is fundamentally different. Everybody bears the brand of his class no matter how he sees the socialist revolutionary campaign.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out long ago in his Report of An Investigation Into the Peasant Movement in Hunan: "When there are two opposite approaches to a thing or a kind of people, there will be two opposite opinions. 'An awful mess' and 'very good indeed', 'riffraff' and 'vanguard of the revolution',...." He foresaw that the rise of the peasant movement would make extraordinarily swift and violent headway like a tornado or tempest, and pointed out: "All revolutionary parties and all revolutionary comrades will stand before them to be tested, and to be accepted or rejected as they decide. To march at their head and lead them? Or to follow at their rear, gesticulating at them and criticizing them? Or to face them as opponents? Every Chinese is free to choose among the three alternatives, but circumstances demand that a quick choice be made."

At the very beginning of his article Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society, he taught us by saying: "Who are our enemies, and who are our friends? This question is one of primary importance in the revolution.... To make sure that we will not lead our revolution astray but will achieve positive success, we must pay attention to uniting our real friends to attack our real enemies."

The practice of revolution in China proves that he who violates this guiding thought of Chairman Mao will fall into the quagmire of rightist or "left-wing" opportunism and revisionism. If this basic core of class line is discarded in political line, organization line, mass work, or other kinds of work, no matter how "revolutionary" a thing may appear superficially and no matter how attractive its Marxist mantle may look, it is bound to be opportunistic and revisionist in essence.

When the socialist revolution in China won a basic victory on the economic front, some people taught that since "classes have been eliminated" "class struggle has come to an end." At that time, Comrade Mao Tse-tung published the article On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People. He pointed out: "The remnants of the overthrown landlord and comprador classes are still in existence. Also in existence is the bourgeoisie. The petty bourgeoisie is in the

course of being transformed. The class struggle is still on. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle between the ideologies of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will remain to be a protracted, tortuous, and sometimes even violent affair. Both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie want to reform the world according to their own world outlook. In this connection, the question of whether socialism or capitalism will emerge as the victor has not really been solved."

It was also at that time that the right wing of the bourgeoisie launched a rabid attack against the Party and the working class. The illusion of those who believed in the extinction of the class struggle was thus shattered. However, after the socialist revolution in China won another decisive victory on the political front and the ideological front, thanks to the socialist rectification campaign and the anti-rightist struggle, some people again preached "the elimination of classes" and "the extinction of class struggle." Influenced by this evil wind, some people thought that the principle of politics in command was unnecessary. They advocated "business first," "arts above all," and the "expert line." At a time when the socialist revolution and the building of socialism made rapid headway in China, the rightist opportunists, as the agents of the bourgeoisie within the Party, launched another rabid attack against the Party and the working class. So the illusion of the believers in the extinction of the class struggle was shattered once more.

The practice of revolution in China rejected again and again the mistaken line which advocated the giving up of the class line and the class struggle. The rightist opportunism of Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-t'o, and the Wang Ming line did untold damages to the revolution. Have our comrades forgotten these lessons?

In using the method of class analysis to analyze the aspect of the political struggle, and the class line viewpoint to organize the political and ideological struggle, we must pay special attention to the following points:

First, we must participate in practice in the revolution. In practice, we must continuously employ the method of class analysis to analyze the ideological trends and demands of the different classes and strata to discern the wind direction and to guide practice. In actuality, we are required to solve correctly the questions of on whom should we depend, whose advice should we seek, with whom should we unite, and against whom should we fight in our guideline and policy. This is what we describe as the question of politics in command.

In the struggle carried out this time to safeguard the general line of the Party and to oppose rightist opportunism, we have come to realize further that the class struggle is of critical significance to the transition period. In future, whenever we take another step forward in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism, and

whenever something new appears, the different classes are bound to step out to air their views according to their stands. Should we listen to the advice of the bourgeoisie, the rich peasants and the well-off middle peasants, or to the advice of the working class and the poor peasants? Or should we take a vacillating course inbetween the two and finally fall into the quagmire of the bourgeoisie? This is a question every one of us must answer. Every genuine revolutionary must be able to withstand this kind of critical test.

Second, we must see who reaps the benefit. This is one of the fundamental signposts marking the employment of the method of class analysis. In a violent class struggle, the conspicuous antagonistic phenomena are rather easy to distinguish, but the utterances disguised with the mantle of Marxism are not so easy to be detected. How is the enemy in disguise to be exposed? One of the methods is the method of class analysis. This is to say, we must observe the deeds of the speakers to find out who are to be benefited in essence.

Socialism is a new thing which appears and grows up in accordance with the objective law of social evolution. The working class and the laboring masses warmly welcome it. They support it and work for its advancement. But the egocentric bourgeois individualists and the rightist opportunists are afraid of it, hate it, and are opposed to it.

As socialism forges ahead in victory, the appearance of shortcomings and difficulties of different kinds is inevitable. There is nothing to cause alarm. But the bourgeois individualists and the rightists opportunists do everything to play up the darker side of a bright thing. They adopt a malevolent attitude to attack and slander the socialist enterprise. After all, whom are these utterances of theirs going to benefit? The answer is clear once these utterances are bared.

We Communists never try to cover up our own shortcomings and mistakes. Simultaneously with affirming that success is underlying, we employ the weapons of criticism and self-criticism to overcome the shortcomings and mistakes, to inspire morale, and to spur the revolutionary things on from victory to victory. If the method of splashing cold water should be directed against the young undertaking of socialism, we would only enhance the prestige of the enemy, undermine our ambition, and damage the revolutionary enterprise.

Third, we must use the class viewpoint to analyze the trend of socialist evolution. The working class is like the rising sun, while the bourgeoisie resembles the setting sun. "The East Wind prevails over the West Wind." "Our situation is improving while that of the enemy deteriorates every day." This is the general trend of social evolution.

The revolutionary enterprise of the proletariat is an arduous process of development that follow a complex and winding course. As it advances, we may sometimes encounter some temporary setbacks or defeats. Sometimes, the bourgeois thinking may prevail, and "darkness" may dominate for a time. Provided we firmly adhere to the stand of the proletariat, lay hold of the ideological weapon of dialectical materialism and historical

materialism, and employ the class analysis method to analyze the whole situation, we can resolutely depend on the broad laboring masses to fight the reactionary forces, and "blow away the clouds to reveal the blue sky."

In the history of our revolution, the erroneous line once prevailed. But Chairman Mao and other outstanding leadership comrades of the Party firmly adhered to the correct line of Marxism all the time. They united the whole Party and the broad masses fight either "left-wing" or rightist opportunism, and led the revolution of China on to victory in the end. At present, with its confidence enhanced a hundredfold, the whole Party is holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the thinking of Mao Tse-tung, as it leads the people of the whole country to build socialism at a high speed. We are confident that provided we raise our knowledge continuously in practice, and honestly follow the advice of the Party, we certainly can head from victory to even greater victory. (Reproduced from the magazine July 1, No. 1, 1960)

ECONOMIC

1. Economic Theory

CRITICISM OF HU CHUN'S OPINIONS ON EQUIVALENT-VALUE EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO LABOR

Peiping, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No. 22, 16 December 1959

[From an article by Kuan Meng-chueh, Member Central Committee, China Democratic League, as of 1957]

[Underlines appear in Chinese text.]

The principal argument of Comrade Hu Chun's article "Concerning the Question of Form of Commodity Value Within the System of Ownership By All the People," appearing in Hung-ch'i, 1959, No. 12, is his denial of commodity value relationships within the system of ownership by all the people. He states with particular emphasis that the consumer goods that the state sells to the workers of state-operated enterprises are by no means commodities; that the consumer goods so sold have only the "form" of commodities; and that there is no real commodity relationship in this instance. Although all these problems and other related problems admittedly merit our further discussion, I am of the opinion that what deserves our greatest attention is Comrade Hu Chun's opinion on the problem of equivalent-value exchange and on the problem of distribution according to labor. The essential burden of this essay lies in the submission of some opinions on these problems; some other problems are to be mentioned only in passing.

A. Labor Exchange

Inasmuch as Comrade Hu Chun bases his entire argument on the equivalent-exchange or non-equivalent-exchange of labor, it is proposed that we discuss this problem first.

Comrade Hu Chun is of the opinion that there are two types of relationships governing the exchange of productive labor between men. One type is the relationship of commodity exchange, i.e., the realization of the exchange of labor by means of the exchange of things. In this instance, "the producer offers his own labor, in the form of things, in exchange for an equivalent in terms of human labor. And what man uses to realize his labor exchange is commodity." Another type is the relationship of non-commodity exchange, i.e., the relationship of direct labor exchange. The most fundamental difference between these two types of relationships of labor exchange is said to lie in the fact that commodity is "material" whereas the direct exchange of labor involves nothing material. In the opinion of Comrade Hu Chun, such a distinction between the two is of pivotal nature. For in the case of labor exchange

in the "Medium" of things, i.e., commodity exchange, "the quality of the means of production may effect the labor efficiency of the laborer" so much so that "irrespective of the consumption of actual labor, goods of the same quantity and quality can be offered on the market only in exchange for other goods of the same quantity" and "actually, laborers with the same capacity for labor often consume different amounts of labor in the production of the same quantity of good of the same kind." In other words, commodity exchange is actually not the exchange of the same quantity of labor but the exchange of different quantities of labor; only such labor exchange as is free from things as agents, i.e., direct labor exchange, is the exchange of the same quantity of labor. "For only in such a relationship can we ignore the influence of the quality of the means of production and thus determine the quality and quantity of labor proper."

First, there is the labor exchange in the sphere of production, i.e., the exchange of animated labor in the course of production, or the mutual exchange of activities between laborers. Only in the case of such direct exchange of labor in the course of production, i.e., the exchange of animated labor, the form of things is not adopted. Unfortunately, what Comrade Hu Chun describes as the labor exchanges that does not adopt the form of things refers to something else.

Second, there is the labor exchange in the sphere of exchange, i.e., commodity exchange. Engels said: "In accordance with the principle of equal valuation, to exchange labor for labor -- If these words are to be meaningful, then, it implies the mutual exchangeability between products of the same quantity of social labor." (Anti-Duhring Theory, People's Publishing Co. 1956, p. 330) (Underlined by the quoter) This kind of mutual exchange of "the products of the same quantity of social labor" is what we ordinarily recognize as equivalent-value exchange. It goes without saying that under the socialist system, such a kind of labor exchange must be executed in the form of things or that it must be executed the medium of things. To regard such a simple truth as the most fundamental essence of commodity relationship may invite not only the suspicion that he "sees only things but not men" (the inter-personal relationship manifested in the course of commodity exchange) but also the criticism that he is "making a mountain of a mole-hill."

Third, there is the labor exchange in the sphere of socialist distribution. In a socialist society, where commodity production and the form of value are still allowed to survive, even if the said labor is no longer individual labor but instead direct social labor, yet such direct social labor must indirectly manifest itself still by means of value and the form of value, i.e., in a zigzag roundabout way. It follows, therefore, that what cannot be considered direct social labor must be engaged in direct labor exchange. Inasmuch as Comrade Hu Chun first reaches the conclusion that labor exchange executed by the medium of things involves the exchange of different quantities of labor, he goes on stating that the exchange of the same quantity of labor is not executed by the medium of things but instead must be the direct exchange of labor.

As a matter of fact, the exchange of the same quantity of labor and the labor exchange executed by the medium of things are not mutually incompatible. The exchange of equal quantity of labor is the substance; exchange by the medium of things is the form; the substance and the form are not opposed to each other but in consonance with each other.

Suffice it to show, on the basis of the above discussion, that except in the base of direct exchange of animated labor in the course of production, the labor exchange between producers -- be it in the sphere of exchange or in the sphere of distribution -- must be executed by the medium of things, i.e., by the medium of products.

Comrade Hu Chun's whole argument is established on the major premise: that commodity exchange is executed in the form of things. Since this very major premise itself is open to question, Comrade Hu Chun would find nothing on which he may base his whole argument. Comrade Hu Chun is of the opinion that the "dividing line" between the exchange of the same quantity of labor and the exchange of different quantities of labor lies between what is "material" and what is "non-material"; actually, however, neither type of exchange could be isolated from something "material." Comrade Hu Chun's "dividing line" is thus broken too.

B. Equivalent-Value Exchange of Commodities

Let us now go one step further by examining Comrade Hu Chun's opinion on the question of commodity exchange.

Comrade Hu Chun writes: "In the labor exchange executed in the form of things, both parties to the exchange are understandably concerned only of the proportionate relationship between the products and the equal quantity of the same goods would be regarded as the same labor of equal quantity. No matter how much labor is actually consumed, goods of the same quantity and quality can be offered on the market only in exchange for the same quantity of other goods. This is one of the most important characteristic features of commodity relationship. Actually, laborers having the same labor capacity often consume different quantities of actual labor in the same type of goods of same quantity. The most important determining factor is the affect of the quality of the means of production on the labor efficiency of the laborer. To produce the same quantity of products, laborers equally familiar with the task and demonstrating the same labor intensity may have to consumer different quantities of labor as a result of the difference in the quality of technical facilities, thus resulting in the different quantities of labor actually crystalized in each of the products produced." In other words, as a result of the quality of the means of production on labor productivity, the same quantities of commodities of the same kind contain different quantities of labor; but they are exchanged on the market on the basis of equivalent value. It follows, therefore, that this means only equivalent value in form and actually they are not of equivalent value.

In short, truly equivalent-value exchange i.e., the exchange between the same quantities of labor, or the equivalent-value exchange conducted on the basis of the value of the commodities, is in fact non-existent.

The Marxist definition for equivalent-value exchange means that commodity exchange must be conducted on the basis of their values (i.e., social value) and that the value of the commodities is to be determined by the socially required labor (computed by labor hours) consumed in the course of their production. It follows, therefore, that the equivalent-value exchange of commodities actually means the exchange of the same quantity of the socially required labor for the same quantity of the socially required labor. In short, it is the exchange between equal quantities of labor. This is exactly the "exchangeability between the products of equal quantities of labor," which Engels talks about in his article entitled "Anti-Duhring Theory," as quoted above.

In this connection, [there are] two problems that may often lead to skepticism of equivalent-value exchange:

(1) The problem concerning the relationship of the difference between price and value to equivalent-value exchange.

(2) The question concerning the relationship of the departure [d'herence] between individual value and social value of commodities to equivalent-value exchange.

Comrade Hu Chun attempts to deny that commodity exchange is the exchange between equal quantities of labor, by dwelling on the second of the above-stated two kinds of differences (i.e., the difference between price and value and the departure between the individual value and social value of commodities), and by doing so he actually denies the equivalent-value exchange of commodities. What prompts Comrade Hu Chun to hold such an opinion? Because he regards equivalent-value exchange as the equivalent-value exchange of commodities conducted in accordance with their individual values (consumption of individual labor) and not in accordance with their social values (consumption of the socially required labor) and moreover because he considers the question of equivalent-value exchange in strictly absolute terms.

C. Distribution According to Labor

Comrade Hu Chun not only has certain misconceptions about equivalent-value exchange but also advances certain opinions on the question of distribution according to labor, that merit further discussion.

Comrade Hu Chun writes: "In this case, the money earned by the workers is not directly related to the value created by their labor. In terms of economic relationships, it does not constitute part of the value of the products that they have created. In this sphere, money is not used as the common equivalent-value in the measurement of the values created by the workers. This may be illustrated by the following facts: Within the system of ownership by all the people, even though the same kind of labor, of the same quality and quantity, may produce different

quantities of products owing to the difference in the quality of their facilities, and create different quantities of social value, yet the workers receive the same quantity of monetary wages. In this case, the same quantity of money can in no way indicate the quantity of social values created by the workers or if such values are equal. Suffice it to show: that in this relationship, money is merely an indication of the definite quantity of labor that the worker has contributed to society, rather than a proof of the quantity of value created by his labor. It is therefore incorrect to regard his purchase of consumer goods with his wages as an equivalent-value exchange between the worker and the state. In this case, the same quantity of money does not represent the same quantity of value but it can be used to purchase the same quantity of consumer goods."

For the sake of convenience in our discussion, we should first point out: that what Comrade Hu Chun terms "the same kind of labor, of the same quality and quantity" pertains to the socially required labor and proof of this. In spite of the difference in the quality of equipment, the grade-7 workers at Automobile Plant A and at Automobile Plant B are regarded by society as skilled workers of the same grade. This is a radical departure from our previous discussion of the difference between manual weavers and machine weavers in the textile industry.

In this connection, perhaps Comrade Hu Chun has failed to distinguish between some different spheres:

Comrade Hu Chun repeatedly argues that the money used for wages is merely a kind of "proof" or "certificate."

By denying the monetary wages received by the workers of the state-operated enterprises to be real currency, Comrade Hu Chun admittedly intends to deny the existence of commodity relationships with the system of ownership by all the people; however, this is a misinterpretation of the system of distribution according to labor. If "Money is not a proof of the value created by the workers' labor," by what means are we to apparently words missing by the workers does not reflect the value created by them, on what basis are we to determine the different wages for the workers? Under these circumstances, it is not true that the system of distribution according to labor would become something rather vague?

Besides, Comrade Hu Chun's views on the nature of the relationship reflected in the system of distribution according to labor likewise call for our further discussion. He writes: "...On the surface, the distribution of consumer fund itself appears to be the relationship between the individual and the state; in reality, it is primarily and directly the relationship between all the workers in the state-operated enterprises, or the relationship of labor exchange between the workers. Such an opinion also suffers from one-sidedness. In fact, the distribution of the consumer fund among the workers of state-operated enterprises reflects not only the relationship between the individual and the state but also the relationship between the producers. These

two relationships are harmonious with each other rather than antagonistic toward each other. For the state represents all its people.

D. The Relationship Between Exchange and Distribution

Both exchange and distribution are determined by production and first of all by the nature and form of the system of ownership governing the means of production.

We may discuss Comrade Hu Chun's views on the relationship between exchange and distribution from two approaches:

(1) Comrade Hu Chun is found to have sometimes confused exchange with distribution. He writes, for instance: "If we consider the workers' purchases of consumer goods from the state as the relationship of commodity exchange between the state and the individuals, we imply thereby that both parties as such are engaged in equivalent-value exchange. However, if the value created by the worker is equivalent to the value contained in the consumer goods supplied him by the state, it would mean that he takes back the exact quantity of labor that he has contributed to society. However, this would be the La-sai-erh form of "100 percent labor compensation." This is obviously impossible, for the worker takes back only part of his labor, the other part having been deducted as his contribution to the social fund."

In the above-quoted passage, two questions are actually implied: One is the question of distribution of the consumption fund; another is the question of the equivalent-value exchange of commodities. By saying that "the worker takes back only part of his labor, the other part having been deducted as his contribution to the social fund," he refers to distribution. In the course of distribution, the workers receive their monetary wages or the common equivalent value. This process is: "labor (that part of labor in behalf of oneself) and money (monetary wages)." Under the socialist system, since labor is not a commodity, there is of course no "equivalent-value relationship" between the individual and the state in the process of distribution; nor do the workers take back all the fruits of their labor, as they are to take back only that part of their labor undertaken in behalf of themselves. As a result of distribution, the workers receive money, which is the common equivalent value. However, money itself cannot directly serve the purpose of consumption; it must still be converted into consumer goods. Hence the process of distribution is followed by another process, the process of exchange. This is, in fact, what Comrade Hu Chun means by his statement that "the worker receives from society only so much consumer goods, by virtue of this part of his labor, as are equivalent to this part of his labor." Only in the process of exchange can the workers receive consumer goods (except those consumer goods to be directly supplied, if any), for the satisfaction of their material and cultural needs. The process of exchange is therefore the supplement to and continuation of the process of

distribution. It is the bridge between distribution and consumption. Its formula is: "Money--commodity, "i.e., real equivalent-value exchange. In short, the workers have to undergo two distinguishable but mutually related processes between the time when they receive their monetary wages and the time they receive their needed consumer goods: (a) the process of distribution: "labor (that of the labor in behalf of oneself) money (monetary wages)"; and (b) the process of exchanges: "money--commodity."

Comrade Hu Chun has confounded these two processes, thus leading the readers to very dense fog.

(2) Comrade Hu Chun is found to have sometimes regarded exchange and distribution as independent of or even antagonistic to each other:

First, he maintains that commodity exchange is the exchange between different quantities of labor conducted by the medium of "things" and that distribution is not the exchange between equal quantities of labor in the form of things (labor in this context pertains to animated labor or labor in the flowing state). As we have stated in the preceding sections, neither commodity exchange nor the distribution of consumption fund can be isolated from "things." Accordingly, there is no basis for separating the two by their involvement or lack of involvement with things.

Second, Comrade Hu Chun writes; "Wherever real commodity relationship exists, the income of these engaged in commodity exchange is determined by the results of exchange. The quality of labor can be evaluated only by exchange. However, the income level of the workers at state-operated enterprises is in no way related to commodity exchange itself.... Their income is determined by such factors as labor techniques, degree of familiarity, and the quantity of expended labor -- fundamentally independent of the effects of the "principle of equivalent-value" as in the base of commodity exchange." In other words, the distribution of consumption fund is unrelated to commodity exchange. It is true that the fixed wages of the workers at state-operated enterprises are not directly affected by the conditions of commodity exchange (including price fluctuations).... However, this does not mean that exchange is unrelated to distribution. However, this does not mean that exchange is unrelated to distribution. Although the fluctuations of commodity price does not directly affect the wages of workers, they do effect the purchasing power of their monetary wages and thus their actual wages or actual receipts. Under the socialist system, there are primarily three ways to increase the actual wages of the workers, in addition to the enlargement of social benefits: The first is to raise their monetary wages, while price remains unchanged; the second is to lower the price level, while their monetary wages remain unchanged; the third is the simultaneous adoption of both measures. Even if we are to admit that to increase the actual wages of the workers (and the actual income of all residents) by lowering the price level means the increase of consumption fund originally

intended by the state for the distribution to the workers, it is nevertheless carried out through commodity exchange. How can we contend that exchange has no effect on distribution? As long as commodity and currency continue to exist, the distribution of the consumption fund is primarily carried out through commodity exchange in the end. We may indeed contend that the implementation of the principle of equivalent-value exchange is an important condition for the implementation of distribution according to labor.

Third, what merits even our greater attention is Comrade Hu Chun's statement that distribution according to labor and commodity exchange "being two fundamentally different economic relationships, they cannot simultaneously exist in one relationship. Where real commodity exchange relationship exists, it is impossible to successfully implement the principle of distribution according to labor.... Real equivalent-value exchange of commodities does not always facilitate the implementation of the principle of distribution according to labor."

In the previous sections, we have analyzed his statement that commodity exchange "is not the exchange between equal quantities of labor" that the exchange of labor in the system of distribution according to labor "is not executed in the form of things," etc. Since all these arguments cannot be established, the theoretical basis of Comrade Hu Chun's above-stated conclusion is likewise rather shaky.

In short, I think it is not advisable to consider equivalent-value exchange and distribution according to labor as opposite to each other. On the socialist basis, they are complementary to each other.

THE FUNCTION OF THE ADVANCED PRODUCER IN MASS MOVEMENTS
Peiping, Hung-ch'i (Red Flag) No. 22, 16 November 1959

[From an article by Liu Ning-i.]

That our Party has consistently placed marked emphasis on mass movements and on advanced individuals is based on the fundamental viewpoint of historical materialism. According to Marxism-Leninism, the masses are the masters of history and the history of human society is in the final analysis the history of production or the history of the producer. In accordance with this fundamental viewpoint, our Party has never ceased in the past several decades -- during the period of revolution or during the period of construction -- to place marked emphasis on mass movements. Advanced individuals are the best representatives of the masses. To place emphasis on the advanced individuals is in effect to place emphasis on the masses. In order to promote as well as guide the mass movements and to carry out the Party's policy to unite centralized leadership and mass movements, we must fully develop the function of advanced individuals. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung has pointed out: "Wherever there are the masses, there are three groups of people: those who are more or less in front; those who are more or less behind; and those who are in between. Under these circumstances, the leader must learn to unite the active elements together as the core of leadership and to rely on them to improve the middle elements and to eliminate the backward elements." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. III, 1958, The People's Publishing Co., p. 900.) This principle, as has been crystalized by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, is generally applicable. Certainly it is completely applicable to our productive construction. Exactly as Comrade Liu Shao-ch'i has said: "production is always in the state of development and change; new production techniques continually replace the old. It follows, therefore, that in any era and in any production department, there are always a few relatively advanced producers who are capable of fulfilling relatively advanced production targets by adopting relatively advanced production techniques. Later, more and more producers would learn to master their techniques and thus reach comparable targets. Finally, what was originally the production level of a few advanced elements becomes the production level throughout the society, thus resulting in a rise in social production. Significant inventions in production techniques lead to significant innovations in production techniques, thereby resulting in a significant rise in production. Advanced producers are therefore the forerunners in the development of human economic life; they are also the forerunners in the development of human social history". (Opening Speech of Comrade Liu Shao-ch'i, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at the national conference of advanced producers in 1956. See The People's Daily, 1 May 1956.)

The right opportunists are opposed to the Party's general line and to the Party-sponsored mass movements. Accordingly, they have invariably tried to attack and discredit the advanced producers in every way. We can only wage an uncompromising struggle against right opportunism, completely eliminate rightist tendencies, preserve the activism of advanced producers and support the creative spirit of advanced producers, so that the bustling mass movements may continue to move forward.

Now, the national conference of advanced collectives and advanced producers in industry, in transportation and communication, in capital construction, and in finance and trade has reached its triumphant conclusion. The more than 6,000 delegates are returning to their respective posts with the great expectations of the Party and the people. These advanced individuals are scattered throughout the country. Together with other workers, they would undoubtedly help promote the mass movement to increase production and to practice economy, so that the movement may be launched even more extensively as well as intensively, the production tasks for this year may be overfulfilled and ahead of schedule, and all preparations may be made for the continued leap forward of our national economy in 1960.

ALL-OUT MECHANIZATION IN ALL WORK URGED

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 February 1960

[From the editorial: "Launch an All-People Campaign for Mechanization and Semimechanization of the Manual Process of Work."]

A mass campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution centered around mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work is surging ahead vigorously in many parts of the country. In many localities, loading workers, building workers, coal miners, foundry workers, cooks of community dining rooms, personnel of pig farms, and other people engaged in manual labor have been emancipated from tedious manual labor and have greatly raised labor efficiency. This great transformation has opened a broad avenue for bringing about a lasting all-round forward in the national economy.

Of course, the current campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution is not confined only to the mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work. The campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution in industrial production includes the tasks of improving designs, workmanship, equipment, tools, labor organization, the study of multiple utilization of raw materials and materials, as well as conservation of raw materials. In a newly built or reconstructed large modern enterprise, the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution is developing toward automation and semiautomation.

In industry and transport manual labor still accounts for a large percentage. For example, although Shenyang is one of the cities in our country having a better industrial foundation, 54.23 percent of workers there are engaged in manual process of work. It will not be too difficult to imagine the conditions in other cities where the industrial foundation is weak. Throughout the country, many important industries, such as the transport, loading, building, mining, casting, forging, assembly and packing industries, as well as capital construction and communications departments, are still depending on manual process in work. These departments without exception have tied up a large number of workers and their productivity rate is low, far from meeting needs arising from the leap forward in the national economy. Such a contradiction cannot be solved by releasing manpower by tens of thousands alone; in fact, it is impossible to make available so much manpower.

Take hog raising for example. On the present basis that one hog handler raises 30 hogs, if the target of "one hog per man" is to be achieved throughout the country, it would require about 20 million hog handlers or approximately 20 percent of the labor force in all the country-side. It is therefore obvious that technical revolution must be carried out.

Tientsin has raised the degree of mechanization and semimechanization within a very short period of time from 42 percent last year to 54 percent.

It is obvious therefore that it is within the realm of possibility to achieve mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work at high speed by fully taking advantage of favorable conditions. To achieve mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work it is necessary to activate the broad masses. To extend this campaign it is necessary to organize the broad masses and various trades, without exception, in the spirit of extending a vigorous large-scale mass campaign.

The time to materialize this hope has come. It goes without saying that achieving mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work and providing machinery to replace manual processes of work are still gradual processes of development which take time. However, this day is not too far away. Let us take positive action, take advantage of all favorable factors, and surmount all hardships, so as to bring better results in the campaign for technical innovation and technical revolution centered around the mechanization and semimechanization of the manual process of work, and to fulfill or overfulfill this year's plan of continued leap forward.

(WALK ON TWO LEGS) NOW GRAB WITH TWO HANDS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 March 1960

[From the editorial, "Learn to Grab with Two Hands."]

To be good at taking advantage of a situation and to develop the roles of subjective and objective conditions to the maximum degree is an art of leadership. A military expert cannot expect victory in war by going beyond the limits imposed by material conditions, but within these limits he can and must fight to win.

As to how to take advantage of a situation, we can learn from the countless number of examples of actual great practices in the course of big forward leaps. Everyone also knows that in industrial production it was considered normal to be busy at the end of the year and slack at the beginning of the year. But industrial production during January and February of this year went against this general rule. Various targets were fulfilled right from the beginning of this year. That was because, as early as last November, the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung called on all departments to prepare for the production of the first quarter of 1960 while simultaneously exerting efforts to overfulfill plans for 1959. Facts have proved that high production at the end of a year and low production at the beginning of a year do not truly reflect the law of objective reality, and that it is merely a backward state of mind which has hindered the development of production. When exercising leadership in work, the proper method is to think of the second stage while in the first stage, think of the next year while in the current year, think of the next quarter while in the current quarter, and think of the next month while in the current month.

To grab with two hands -- grab current production with one hand and grab tomorrow's production with the other -- is concrete application of Mao Tse-tung's thinking in actual work. In handling questions concerning revolution and construction, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has regularly educated the entire party with regard to the practical necessity for associating today with tomorrow.

Thus, using the Marxist-Leninist theory of continual revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung laid the ideological foundation for the entire party for carrying out socialist revolution, thereby insuring the successful shifting of the new democratic resolution of our country on the track of socialist revolution. These were the mottoes used by our party during the revolutionary war period. These mottoes can be similarly applied to socialist construction. If we want to be sure of ourselves we must make ample preparations. The more ample the preparations, the greater will be our confidence. We have fully realized this in our actual life. The tasks for 1960 are tremendous, but both subjective and objective conditions are very favorable. In order to insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plan for the entire year,

we must energetically make preparations while exerting efforts to fulfill the current production tasks. We should grab with two hands, not with just one hand. We should carry on revolution continuously, and should not let it stop or become disjointed.

TECHNICAL INNOVATION-REVOLUTION URGED
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 March 1960

From the editorial: "Technical Innovation and Technical Revolution Should Be Carried Out in A Planned Manner."

Plans for carrying out technical innovation and technical revolution should be formulated in close coordination with current production tasks. Technical innovation and technical revolution should be carried out to solve crucial problems in production. Many new problems may arise. In addition to some necessary readjustments in production relationship and in the upper structures of the enterprises concerned, it may become necessary to meet many new technical and material demands, such as increase in the supply of equipment and electric power, and advancement of the cultural and technical training of workers.

Our experiences show that the best way to solve these problems is to rely on one's own efforts and resources. Plans for technical innovation and technical revolution should be formulated by and large on this basis, with assistance from the state and other branches of the economy only as a secondary measure.

Formulation of plans for carrying out the technical innovation and technical revolution campaign is now an urgent task for all localities that have not yet done so. Each city and each factory should formulate its own plans for the mechanization and semimechanization of its manual operations in production so as to bring the standards of its production to much higher levels.

INDUSTRY, TRADE SHOULD AID AGRICULTURE
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 13 April 1960

From the editorial, "All Trades and Professions Should
Render Support to Agriculture."

The national economy development plan for 1960, which was approved at the second session of the Second National People's Congress, stipulates that the gross value of agricultural output should be increased by 12 percent compared with last year; among the major items of agricultural production, the output of grain and cotton is to increase by nearly 10 percent compared with last year.

Meanwhile, the second session of the Second NPC has also approved the 1956-1967 national agricultural development program, and called on the people throughout the country to realize this program two to three years ahead of schedule. In order to realize such a great task, it is not only necessary to fully increase the superiority of the people's communes, to continually implement the "eight-point code for agricultural production," and to ask each department of agriculture, water conservancy, timber industry, and marine products properly to carry out its own work, but it is also important for the departments in the fields of industry, communications, finance, banking, trade, science, education, culture, public health, and sports to look upon the support for agriculture as their own task and to stir up a nationwide campaign for rendering all-round support to agricultural production.

The experience in building socialism, particularly the experience accumulated by our country since the big leap forward, has repeatedly indicated that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and that a high-speed leap forward in industrial and agricultural production simultaneously while giving priority to the development of heavy industry will undoubtedly enable the entire national economy to leap forward at a rapid rate and in an all-round manner.

Based on the all-round development of the mass movement embracing all trades and professions to support agricultural production, strenuous efforts must be made to carry out the technical transformation of agriculture. At present, the major effort of support should be concentrated on areas where the quality of grain is comparatively poor and where there still exists certain difficulties in agricultural production, so as to assist them to realize mechanization and semi-mechanization as soon as possible, to enable the low-yield areas to catch up with the high-yield areas, and to help them further develop agricultural production on a still greater scale.

In order to launch a campaign for higher production in the high-yield areas on a still greater scale, aside from relying on the masses of peasants to implement thoroughly the "eight-point code for agricultural

production," it is absolutely necessary to accelerate further the struggle for realizing the mechanization and semimechanization of agriculture, so that a new technical foundation can be immediately set up in the high-yield areas for even higher production.

Current conditions are extremely favorable. The party committees at all levels must put politics in command and fully mobilize the efforts of each trade, profession, and department so as to struggle for further accelerating the mass movement of supporting an all-round agricultural development.

2. Industry

RESULTS OF EXPANDED OPERATION OF SMALL-SCALE PAPER MILLS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Peiping, Kung-yeh (Paper Industry), No 10, 7 October 1959

For the period ending July 1959, 718 units of small-scale paper-making machines of various models had been put on trial or in actual production with a planned daily average capacity of 701 tons. Of these, 317 units kept their drying tanks in operation by steam pressure and had a planned daily average capacity of 404 tons; 157 units used coal gas and had a planned daily average capacity of 156 tons, while the drying tanks of the remaining 244 units, with a planned daily average capacity for 141 tons, were fired by other means.

Of the small-scale paper-making machines already completed and put in production, 221 units which were rated normal attained over 40 percent of the planned daily average capacity, while 75 units attaining over 75 percent of the planned daily average capacity were dubbed by the critics as "standard soldier" machines, of which 42 units had already exceeded the planned capacity for production. Furthermore, their production level had remained stable.

For the period from January 1959 to the present time, the number of small-scale machines completed and thrown into production has grown from month to month, and their capacity for production has also risen each month. Measured by the statistics and the actual plan figures released at the Cheng-chou Conference in early August, the small-scale paper mills throughout the country are expected to produce 50,000 tons of paper, 10,000 tons of handmade paperboard and 36,000 tons of native straw pulp in 1959.

GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CHINA'S PAPER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY DURING
THE PAST DECADE

Peiping, Kung-yeh (Paper Industry), No 10, 7 October 1959

[The following is an extract from an article written
by Li Tsai-yun, Chief, Paper Industry Control Bureau,
Ministry of Light Industry.]

As to the volume of production, the gross production figure for paper and paperboard in 1958 reached 1,630,000 tons, of which 1,218,000 tons consisted of machine-made paper. A greater rate of growth will be in sight in 1959. According to a preliminary estimate, the production level will range between 1,700,000 and 1,800,000 tons, thereby fulfilling three years ahead of schedule the originally planned Second Five-Year Plan production goal of between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 tons for 1962. Thus, compared with the pre-Liberation figure for 1949, the production figure for machine-made paper for 1959 will have increased by fifteen times, and by ten times as against the peak pre-Liberation production figure of 1943.

CPR PAPER INDUSTRY STRIVES FOR HIGH PRODUCTION
Tallin Sovetskaya Estoniya, 19 December 1959

Paper manufacturers are striving to produce 1.5-1.6 million metric tons of machine-made paper in China During 1959.

CHINESE URGED TO ESTABLISH FIBERBOARD INDUSTRY (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 March 1960

The fiberboard industry has achieved tremendous forward leaps in its development in our country in the past two years. From 1958 when the first fiberboard was produced in China, to the end of 1959, more than 300 modern and native fiberboard factories were put into production, with a total annual capacity of more than 130,000 tons.

Since the beginning of 1960, spectacular mass campaigns have been carried out in the various localities for the production of fiberboard. Fukien has already established more than 200 fiberboard factories this year. Most of them were set up by people's communes from scratch.

It is economical to substitute fiberboard for timber in construction. While each cubic meter of fiberboard can replace 5.7 cubic meters of timber, only 3.3 cubic meters of timber waste are needed for the production of one cubic meter of fiberboard.

People's communes should take the large-scale production of fiberboard as one of the most important items in the development of their industry. As all the people's communes in our country are developing their industrial and agricultural production simultaneously, and their agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary, and fishery production simultaneously, conditions are now very favorable for them to develop fiberboard production.

3. Jen-min Jih-pao Stresses Urgency in Agriculture

STRIVE FOR EARLY-RICE BUMPER HARVEST

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 March 1960

[From the editorial, "Strive for a Bumper Harvest of Early Rice."]

How can output of early rice be further raised? In order to fulfill this target, measures should be taken to further expand the acreage of early rice fields and to further raise per-mou output. In a large number of areas, farmers in the past generally planted single-harvest, middle-season rice. The acreage of double-harvest rice fields has been expanded since 1954 but not at a high speed. The reason for this is that certain people held that the growing period of early rice is too short and output can hardly be raised. It is true that the growing period of early rice is short. However, if early rice is sown and planted earlier, more fertilizer spread, and field management stepped up, output will increase. The short growing period of early rice is beneficial in certain areas.

Early rice is generally harvested in July. The menace of drought in July and August in certain areas and the menace of typhoons in August and September in coastal areas can be thus avoided.

At present, communes in various districts have decided to popularize transplanting machines of various types which are suitable to local conditions.

Sowing of early rice is in sight. CCP Committees of various levels in various districts should strengthen their leadership, whip up mass movements, and fulfill the task of raising output of early rice by adhering to the "eight-point charter" for agriculture in a joint effort to strive for a bumper harvest of summer crops.

SPRING FARMING INSPECTION IMPORTANT FOR PARTY LEADERSHIP
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 March 1960

[From the editorial, "Inspection Aims at Promotion."]

The Agriculture Ministry of the Central People's Government is carrying out a nationwide inspection of spring farmers preparations and of field management for winter transitional crops region by region. A number of provinces and autonomous regions are also carrying out or planning to carry out general spring production inspection. To carry out several general inspections a year is one of the directing methods consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The inspections will enable us not only to clarify the general trend of work, raise ideological standards, strengthen combat will, and boost the morale of the great masses of cadres and people, but will also acclaim the successes, establish good examples, correct shortcomings, and solve problems, so that the great masses of the cadres and people may learn some more fruitful methods in production. For this reason, inspection teams should be investigating, sightseeing, propaganda, guidance, and promotion teams all rolled into one.

Some persons ask "inasmuch as in our country practically everyone has very high morale and everywhere successive forward leaps are being achieved, is it not unnecessary to assign large numbers of persons to carry out general inspections on a large scale in the various places?" This view is wrong. In reality carrying out inspection is one of the most important, regular ways of assuming leadership by our party.

Inspections naturally aim at identifying the advanced things on the one hand and the backward on the other. However, they should aim principally at identifying the advanced things for wide adoption and for promoting advancement of the backward. In the course of the inspection, red flags should be awarded to advanced units, thereby identifying them as exemplary units, and key experiences should be adopted by large areas. In backward areas, the inspection teams should assume a sympathetic assisting and guiding attitude to popularize advanced experiences and to help these areas develop their positive potentials, in order to achieve advancement in their work. In addition, field conferences may be held to let backward units learn new methods to improve their work and to instigate advanced units and middle-of-the roaders to continue their progress at greater speed.

Things are always developing and changing. The views of men should be developed and changed accordingly. In the course of carrying out the party's principles and policies, the masses and cadres will most certainly come forward with many new things. For this reason, the leaders should carry out inspections regularly, several times a year, to summarize the masses' creations and experiences,

in order to raise their leadership to higher levels to bring the party's principles and policies to greater practical value and perfection, and to enable them to direct work more properly. Each inspection should be a process of mutual education and cultivation between leading cadres and the great masses. Through general inspection, leading cadres will enrich their experiences, and the great masses will raise their enthusiasm to higher levels and be able to adopt more measures in their work.

While the general inspection is one of the most important means to promote the development of mass campaigns, it is also an integral part of the mass campaigns. The experiences of the various localities show that we should coordinate the inspection of lower levels by higher authorities with inspection by the masses themselves, and ask representatives of the masses to participate in all inspections.

Inspections should be carried out several times a year, and each inspection should concentrate on links in the chain of production of decisive significance to the overall situation and to production in the whole year. These links at the present time in rural areas are preparations for spring cultivation and for bringing about bumper harvests this summer.

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SUMMER CROPS WERE STARTED IN THE WINTER
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao; 1 April 1960

[From the editorial, "Striving for an All-round
Summer Great Bumper Harvest."]

A resounding mass campaign was launched recently in Hopeh, Honan, and other areas, aimed at improving the low-yield farms to enable them to catch up with the high-yield farms, and third-class crops to catch up with the first-class crops. This matter is of important significance to the striving for a great bumper harvest in the summer of 1960.

The sowing and management of crops was started "early" in all areas. Not only was the sowing season started early, by half a month to one month, but also field management began considerably earlier than previous years. In fact, management of crops began immediately after sowing. Thus, the summer crops were growing well during the winter season.

However, we should also point out that some low-yield farms and third-class crops exist in all areas. According to investigations by the agricultural departments, the third-class crops in the country account for about 10 percent of the total. For this reason, only by universally strengthening field management to improve the low-yield farms to catch up with high-yield farms, and the third-class crops to catch up with first-class crops, will it be possible to achieve an all-round great bumper harvest in the summer of 1960.

If we care to raise the average output per mou to 200 catties among all low-yield farms of the whole country, China will be able to increase the output of food crops by 10 billion chin. On the other hand, if the output of the low-yield farms should remain at a very low level, the whole country will suffer a decrease in the harvest by 10 to 15 billion chin.

However, there are also certain individuals who lack adequate confidence in improving the low-yield farms and the third-class crops. For instance, there are some who regard third-class crops as "sickness in the womb" and impossible to improve. It is undeniable that the quality of sowing is of considerable importance to the growth of crops. For this reason, many areas tried their utmost during the sowing season to prevent the growth of third-class crops. There are also those who claim that since the third-class crops account for only about 10 percent of the total, the question of whether to change them or not is of little importance. Such a view is wrong.

In order to improve the low-yield farms, it is necessary to mobilize a considerable amount of manpower and materials and to adopt a series of effective measures. In the effort to change the low-yield farms, we should first carry out a concrete analysis of the

reasons for the low yield, and then adopt various effective measures according to the varying conditions. Transformation of the low-yield farms depends primarily upon the efforts exerted by people's communes in all areas.

MASS ANTIDROUGHT CAMPAIGN URGENT
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 April 1960

[From the editorial entitled, "Continue to Adhere
to the Mass Campaign for Resisting and Preventing Drought."]

One of the current questions which deserves our special attention is the control and defeat of all natural calamities, especially drought. This year's spring drought occurred earlier than usual, effecting large plots of farmland throughout the country. About a dozen provinces and autonomous regions have suffered or are still suffering from the spring drought. At one stage more than 500 million mou of farmland was affected. Spring drought has occurred this year in many places where serious drought was reported last year. By virtue of the firm leadership and expeditious preparations provided by the local leading personnel at all levels, and particularly the rich experience accumulated by the masses of peasants in defeating last year's serious drought, the broad masses of peasants throughout the country launched a mammoth campaign to resist and prevent drought with full confidence and a vigorous fighting spirit while the spring drought was occurring. By late March, the threat of spring drought was completely eliminated in the southern part of China while the dangers brought about by the spring drought to other affected areas were reduced. Now, good news on bumper harvest of wheat are pouring in from South China, including Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow. This is the first great victory in this year's campaign for resisting drought.

However, we should by no means neglect the threat of drought in the northern part of the country, especially along the valleys of the Yellow and Huai Rivers where most of China's wheat is produced. The drought-stricken acreage in Shansi still amounts to nearly 20 million mou; some 40 million mou in Shantung are affected; and a considerable area of farmland in Kansu, Shensi, Hopeh, and Northeast China is also threatened by spring drought. According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, more than 100 million mou of farmland in wheat-producing areas and spring-sowing areas throughout the country have been affected by spring drought. The worst of it is that most of the affected farmland is located in the valleys of the Yellow and Huai Rivers, the two major wheat-producing areas of our country. We must exert our utmost efforts to continue the drought-resisting campaign and turn the campaign into a long-range mass movement based on the great victory of fighting drought that has already been achieved.

MORE ACREAGE IS BEST GUARANTEE FOR MORE PRODUCTION
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 April 1960

[From the editorial, "Spring Sowing Should be Carried Out
with Guaranteed Acreage, Cultivation Standar, and Punctuality."]

Spring sowing is being carried out in full swing in most rural areas in our country. The next two weeks will be the most critical period in this work.

One of the most important requirements in spring sowing is to insure that an adequate acreage is devoted to all crops, including grain -- the most important crop -- cotton, oilseeds, ramie, jute, tobacco, and sugar crop. Under present circumstances, the most reliable way to increase production is still to increase acreage. For this reason, great efforts should be made to make use of all available land for cultivation.

The second important requirement is to maintain a high cultivation standard. Prior to actual sowing, ample preparations should be completed to insure that the soil is properly treated, sufficient quantities of fertilizer are at hand, and that the land will be satisfactorily irrigated. It is also of great importance to begin spring sowing operations punctually.

FURTHER ADVANCES IN STOCKRAISING URGED (Editorial)
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 April 1960

At present, a new upsurge in animal husbandry centering around hog-raising is spreading throughout the country. Its scope and development are unprecedented. The number of hogs is increasing and the survival rate of lambs is high. These things indicate that the present situation is favorable for development. However, we know that this development is not sufficiently well balanced. It is, therefore, necessary to make a further study of experiences in developing animal husbandry at high speed in various localities.

4. Transportation

DIRECT SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Paiping, Ta Kung Pao, 14 November 1959

Reports from 19 provinces and regions indicate that considerable progress is being made in the proportion of goods being shipped from origin to destination by the most direct routes. According to these reports, 68 percent of the areas in question are conforming almost wholly to this practice, 28.3 percent are conforming more or less, and 3.3 percent have made almost no progress in this respect. The proportion of the volume of shipments dispatched by the most direct routes is now 73 percent. The number of changes made in routes is 22,600; this has saved 661,000,000 ton-kilometers of transportation, 23,900,000 man-days of labor, from 3-10 days on goods in transit, and 146,000,000 yuan in expense.

Changes in routes depend on a consideration of the following: directness and shortness and damages in transit, management and expenses en route all-round satisfaction, and the harmful effects of rightist and conservative attitudes and actions. The attempt is made to dispatch shipments directly by train and to minimize the check points en route to consumer or station of destination, especially for large value commodities such as coal, salt, lumber, fertilizers, and large agricultural implements.

The direct shipment movement goes beyond this in that it aims to eliminate as much as possible intermediate dealers between the producers and the large scale consumers. To the extent that this is done, much trucking labor and expense can be avoided.

NATIVE AND SIMPLE MODERN RAILWAYS ARE SIGNIFICANT TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 15 March 1960

From the editorial, "Local Railways Will Develop a
Great Perspective."

The construction of native-type railways and simple modern railways in China marks the beginning of the mobilization of local forces for railway construction in our country. In the short space of a little more than one year since the first native-type railway was built in Yuhsien County in Shansi till the end of 1959, more than 2,400 kilometers of native-type and simple modern railways were built in the country. These railways were built by provincial, municipal, autonomous regional, special administrative area, and county authorities as well as by factories, mines, enterprises, and people's communes.

To replace the system of men carrying things on their shoulders with transportation of native-type and simple modern railways is one of the most significant technical innovations in local transportation operations. It has changed to a great extent the situation where local transportation forces are by far unable to cope with the demands for continually increasing the volume of transportation. In addition, it has saved large amounts of manpower.

Up to now, local transportation still constitutes a weaker link in the chain of production in our country. Large quantities of manpower are devoted to this task. Even so, the progress of local transportation is still by far unable to cope with forward-leaping industrial and agricultural production. It is estimated that more than 10 million men are now engaged in local transportation work, and that two-thirds of them are working with backward transportation equipment or even with nothing but their hands and shoulders at wharves, railway and highway stations, factories, mines and other transportation centers similar to the No. 3 wharf at Pengpu Port. If all these places will build native-type railways and simple modern railways, on the basis of the success achieved by the No. 3 wharf at Pengpu port they may be able to raise their transportation capacity 100 percent, thereby changing their backward transportation situation and saving a total of approximately 10 million men for industrial and agricultural production. This will materially guarantee the continued forward leaps to be achieved in the development of our national economy.

Is it possible for local authorities to build native-type and simple modern railways on a large scale? Some persons have been skeptical about this question. It is now about time for us to clear up this skepticism. Two years ago perhaps not every locality in our country had the means to build native-type and simple modern railways on a large scale. But the tremendous forward leaps in the

past two years have greatly changed this situation. With the exception of Tibet, each and every province and autonomous region in our country now has its own steel and iron industry and machine-building industry. Furthermore, all these provinces and regions have solved their problems concerning technical requirements for the construction of these railways.

Local railways should be built on a self-supporting basis. We should adopt the policy of getting materials from local sources, building railways according to local topography, and building simpler railways initially for gradual improvement later on. Local authorities should by all means rely on their own means in raising funds, getting materials, building railways, and keeping the railways in operation. The needs for transportation and local possibilities should be taken into consideration in building local railways. The railways should be built on large or small scale and in modern or native style strictly according to the means available. Simple and native-type railways may gradually be developed into regular, modern railways in the future when conditions so permit. Inasmuch as the supply of steel and steel products in China is still unable to satisfy the needs of various quarters, and inasmuch as many localities are still unable to produce steel and steel products, the adoption of native-type rails will enable the various localities to build more local railways at a greater speed and to start railway transportation operations at an early date. For this reason, concerning most localities, the development of local railways by native methods should be carried out rapidly without their waiting for the unforeseeable opportunity when they can build modern railways.

It goes without saying, of course, that placing emphasis on being self-supporting does not mean to rule out assistance by the state and cooperation by sister organizations. It is the duty of railway organizations to assist local authorities in the construction of railways.

Local railways will not only play an important role in solving existing transportation problems, but will also develop a great perspective. Local railways built by the various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, special administrative areas, counties, people's communes, factories, mines, and other enterprises will gradually form a local railway network which will be linked with the network of regular modern railways built by the state.

From the viewpoint of benefit, the construction of large-size native-type railways to be connected with regular modern railways will enable regular trains to run all the way to the factories without undergoing unnecessary manpower-consuming unloading and loading operations. From the cost viewpoint, the cost of native-type railways and simple modern railways amounts only to one-tenth and one-fifth of that of the regular modern railways; and the cost of small-size native-type railways amounts only to one-fifth of that of the large-size, native-type railway.

FIRST TRAIN ON LAN-CHOU--TSINGHAI RR REACHES HSI-NING
Hsi-ning, Tsinghai Jih-pao, 23 September 1959

The first train of the Lan-chou--Tsinghai Railway pulled into the Hsi-ning railway station at 1600 hours on 22 September. It was only by 1230 hours on the same day, that the last of the bridges before Hsi-ning, the one over the Sha-t'ao-ch'uan River, was completed. To achieve this, a force of over 30,000 railway men and of some 50,000 different local laborers, spurred on by the appeals of the Eighth Plenary Party Conference and the 12th conference of the Tsinghai Party Committee, labored for 16 months.

5. Standard of Living

RIGHTISTS ON AVAILABILITY OF CONSUMER GOODS

Nanning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 15 November 1959

Extracts from: "What Kind of 'Freedom' Do we Want?"
by Hung Shih and Wang Jen.

When socialist revolution has developed more intensively, the right opportunists and those who hanker after capitalism have increasingly felt that they lack "freedom." One of the complaints frequently expressed is as follows: "Before liberation, we could get what we wanted and buy when we wanted to buy, but today, we have no such freedom."

Today, the system of public ownership of producer goods has been implemented in our society. The working people have become masters and productive forces have developed rapidly. Not only are social products unprecedentedly abundant, but the people's state has also carried out a planned supply of the most important products. The more than 600 million people all have the freedom to purchase necessities. The people's living standards have increased greatly. The unreasonable practice of allowing a minority of the people consisting of members of the bureaucratic-capitalist, landlord and capitalist classes to possess most social products in the old society, has been eliminated forever. Those who depended on the exploiting classes for a living or whose economic status approached theirs can no longer benefit from the "freedom of the bourgeoisie to buy and sell." So far as these people are concerned, they certainly do not feel as "free" as in the old society. However, do the broad masses of people not wholeheartedly approve of this situation?

Of course, due to our weak economic foundation and huge population, the growth of production cannot keep pace with the increase of consumption. There are cases in which the supply of some goods has greatly increased but still cannot fully meet the demands of people. The Party and the government do not conceal this fact and the working people also know it. The reason for our revolution and construction is to build up a Communist society in which the system, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs," will prevail. By then, people will have more accommodation and feel much happier. However, such a day will not come by itself. Its arrival will require hard work and the speedy development of production. So the working people are adopting an optimistic attitude toward some temporary difficulties and try to devise means to overcome them. Only those who hanker after capitalism and their lost vested interests made loud shouts of alarm in face of difficulties, in attempts to restore the old road and obstruct the advance of socialism. Nevertheless, can these people finally succeed?

The right opportunists say: "The quantity of goods produced is so small that their supply cannot meet the demand. Therefore the people have to form queues to buy them. What has this to do with organization and discipline?" In our opinion, people with different viewpoints have different opinions about this "small supply." As a matter of fact, consumer goods produced after liberation are not only more than during pre-liberation days, but the supply of commodities also increased in the first half of 1959, compared with the corresponding period of 1958. The volume of retail sales of commodities increased by 23 percent in the first half of 1959 over the corresponding period of 1958, and the volume of retail sales of 41 items of principal consumer goods which have always occupied 72 to 75 percent of the total volume of retail sales of such goods, increased by 13 percent. In the first half of 1959, the volume of retail sales of grain increased by 17.9 percent over the first half of 1958 and by 30.9 percent over the second half; the volume of retail sales of cigarettes was 2,800,000 cases, an increase of 36.9 percent over the corresponding period of 1958 and 10.2 percent over the second half of 1958, and an increase of 1,100,000 cases over the whole year of 1950. The volume of retail sales of soap increased in the first half of 1959 by 37.8 percent over the corresponding period of 1958. Similar examples are numerous. Facts show that the supply of commodities has increased and not decreased this year, compared with previous years. Due to the rapid increase of social purchasing power, the supply of certain commodities cannot, for the time being, meet the demands of the broad masses of the working people, who have to form queues to buy them. This is utterly different from the situation of the old society in which people had to struggle hard for bare existence. Our correct attitude toward temporary difficulties in the course of progress should be, on the one hand, to pluck up our courage and increase production by every possible means and on the other, to manage to live industriously and thriftily by making careful calculations to arrange our livelihood and deposit every single dollar or ten cents saved in the bank as patriotic savings so as to support national construction. The right opportunists attempt to make use of such difficulties to attack the socialist system, spread the bourgeois idea of so-called "freedom to buy and sell," exaggerate our defects and ignore our successes. They must be thoroughly criticized.

READJUSTMENT OF DORMITORIES IN ANSHAN STEEL COMPANY
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 March 1960

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company readjusted its bachelors' dormitories three months ago according to various production units. Practical conditions during the past three months have proved that the readjustment has done good both to the staff and workers' rest and study, and to their production and education, as well as to the dormitories' management.

In the municipality of Anshan, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has 55 dormitories for bachelor staff and workers. Following the recruitment of new hands since the big leap forward in 1958, the number of bachelor staff and workers living in dormitories is now more than doubled. Since staff and workers of different factories and different shifts lived in the same dormitory, not only their rest was adversely affected but management was also rendered inconvenient. In October last year, the CCP Anshan Municipal Committee and the Party committee for the Anshan Steel Company decided to improve the situation. After a month's preparation, in four days from 5 to 8 November readjustment was made in 32 bachelor dormitories accommodating no less than 32,000 staff and workers. As ample preparation had been made before-hand, the actual readjustment was carried out in an orderly manner and the irrational arrangement in the dormitories was improved within a short time.

That the big removal concerning several tens of thousands of bachelor workers in the Anshan Steel Company had been smoothly accomplished within the short period of only three or four days has taught us three principle experiences. First, to let the Party committee take command. Party committees of various factories and mines all considered the readjustment of dormitories a big event, organized the cadres "to study theory" and unify their thinking and understanding, and let Party secretaries take the lead in doing a good job of ideological work and organization work. Second, to launch mass movement. The significance of this readjustment was explained clearly to the masses who were then encouraged to air and discuss their views. In this way they distinguished partial conditions from the general situation, individual interests from collective interests. Third, to do ample and delicate preparation work and organizational work. Before the decision was made to effect the over-all readjustment in bachelor quarters, the Anshan Steel Company had made experiments in two units, conducting investigations and registration and drawing up plans of work. During actual removals, leading cadres took personal command in organizing removal teams or service teams and in mobilizing the workers to help each other. In this way, not only the removal had been effected smoothly, but production had also been carried on as usual.

READJUSTING STAFF AND WORKERS' DORMITORIES ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION UNITS
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 3 March 1960

Since the big leap forward, following the rapid development of industry and the great increase of staff and workers, the number of staff dormitories has also increased considerably. This is a very good thing. Nevertheless, in this good thing there is a problem deserving our attention. The problem is like this: since the staff and workers came at different times from different parts of the country, since the new houses were built gradually, in many places the dormitories are not arranged in a unified manner according to basic units of production, with the result that workers and cadres of the same production unit live separately in different dormitories at different distances from the place where they work, and that staff and workers of different factories and mines, doing different kinds of work and having different shift hours, stay mixed together in the same house. Such a situation is detrimental to the staff and workers' production, their rest as well as their spare-time study. For this reason, the readjustment of staff and workers' dormitories is a very important matter. Various factories and enterprises should make appropriate readjustment based on local conditions and qualifications and also on the principle of rendering convenience both to production and to living.

The readjustment of staff and workers' dormitories according to production units has changed the former situation under which workers of the same workshop or the same working unit "stay together during working hours but never see each other after work." By staying together after working hours, the staff and workers have more care for each other; their unity has been reinforced and their common progress promoted. Besides, by living together with the masses, the cadres can discover problems and conduct political-ideological education in good time, and thus strengthen management. By putting staff and workers doing the same work during the same shift in the same dormitory, by setting a spare-time school nearby, both spare-time technical learning and cultural study can be organized in a still better manner. In short, the readjustment of staff and workers' dormitories according to production units is of great advantage to the arrangement of the staff and workers' production, their living as well as their study.

The readjustment of staff and workers' dormitories is in conformity with the interests of the broad masses of staff and workers themselves. Nevertheless, it must be noted that this matter directly affects the personal life of each and every staff or worker. Since a person spends his time almost entirely in his house except his eight working hours, he is of course very much concerned about the arrangement of his dormitory. And it is also a natural thing that some people have their own views and opinions concerning removals. We

should start from concrete problems and make practical analysis, and then conduct comprehensive education based on our analysis, in order to further raise the awareness of the staff and workers. In this way we will naturally be able to convince people to abandon their ideas of selfishly selecting the best for themselves, of loving new and large houses. Many of the staff and workers had lived under oppression in old society. In contrast to the mat sheds in those days, what they now live in are tall buildings; this very contrast will certainly enlighten them greatly. During the process of readjustment, there might be some staff and workers whose newly-assigned dormitories are not as good as their former lodgings; but judged from the whole situation, the readjustment will doubtlessly render still more convenience to the staff and workers' production, study and living.

The problem of residence is a social problem as well as a problem historical in nature. Ever since the disintegration of society into classes, because of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the exploitation class, the laboring people had had little or even no house to live in and their dwelling conditions had been extremely poor. Today in our socialist country, the problem of housing the staff and workers has been gradually and properly solved following the development of production. This is a good thing never happened before in history. It is of course a still better thing if we can, with available quarters at present, organize the staff and workers' living conditions in a still better manner and adjust their dormitories according to production units. To do a good job of this work is of extremely great advantage to the elevation of the staff and workers' political awareness, the promotion of collective style, the enrichment of the workers' spiritual life, the raising of living standard, and thereby the urging forward of production. We believe that the Party committees for various cities and factories and mines can certainly grasp this work, reinforce their leadership and gradually readjust dormitories satisfactorily according to various local conditions, so as to stir up the staff and workers' production enthusiasm to a still new high and push industry continuously forward.

WAGES AND STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE PRC
Moscow, Byulletin' Mauchnoy Informatsii Bulletin of Scientific
Information, No 10, October 1959

[From an article by P. Shelekasov.]

The number of workers and employees in China has steadily increased. At the end of 1949, the total number of workers and employees was 8 million, but at the end of 1958 this figure was 45,320,000.

In 1958 alone, the number of workers and employees increased by 8 million. At present unemployment has been fully liquidated.

A system of determining wages in terms of commodity units was adopted in 1949 for the purpose of conserving the real wage level of workers and employees under conditions of sharply fluctuating prices. A commodity unit consisted of a fixed quantity of consumer goods (grain, flour, vegetable oil, salt, cotton cloth, coal). The people's government made a great effort to regulate the financial system, and to repair normal trade relationships with the result that by March 1950 prices of staples had basically become stabilized. For example, in 1951 prices of cotton cloth were reduced by 6 percent, knitted goods 4 percent, etc. Price reductions in state trade [networks] averaged about 8 percent for consumer goods in 1952. Average wages for workers and employees in various areas of the country increased from 60 to 120 percent in 1952.

The material position of the workers of the People's Republic of China continued to improve with the transition to large-scale economic construction in the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957).

The following table provides data concerning wage increases for workers and employees.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Average Annual Nominal wage (in yuan)	445.9	495.8	518.6	534.1
Rate of Growth (in % of preceding year)	100.0	111.2	104.6	103.0
Real Wages (in % of 1952)	100.0	105.4	108.8	111.7

The average annual wage of workers and employees increased by 19.8 percent from 1952 to 1955. Real wages increased 11.7 percent during this period. Labor productivity in state industrial enterprises increased 41.8 percent during the first three years of the five-year plan. By a decision of the State Council the wage level

for workers and employees was increased 14.5 percent as of 1 April 1956. Retail trade in 1956 increased over 1955 as follows: cotton cloth 34 percent, vegetable oil 16 percent, sugar 19 percent, footwear 18 percent. In 1957 the average wage for workers and employees was 636 yuan which was 42.8 percent higher than in 1952 and 4.2 percent higher than in 1956. Comparable growth in real wages for the same period was 30.5 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. The average wage of workers and employees in 1958 increased 3 percent over 1957.

	Average Annual Wage (in yuan)		Wage Increases (in percent)
	1955	1956	
Industry	599.6	674.9	112.4
Capital Construction	613.0	700.9	114.3
Transport and Communications	645.4	745.8	115.6
Agricultural, irrigation, and meteorological organizations	461.1	497.8	108.0
Trade and public feeding	443.4	489.7	110.4
Banks and Social Insurance Organs	532.3	586.1	110.1
Culture, education, health	447.5	548.1	122.5

In the period 1953-1956 alone, the government assigned 4 billion 394 million yuan to social insurance, free medical aid, and cultural and educational activities. This was 12.8 percent of the total wage bill. Payments to students -- the children of workers and employees -- totaled 605 million yuan or 1.8 percent of the total wage bill. Annual per capita consumption of basic goods by workers and employees families reached 199.8 yuan in 1956 as against 167.7 yuan in 1952 and 130 yuan in 1936 in comparative prices.

The following table gives growth figures for annual per capita consumption of various goods by the urban population.

<u>Goods</u>	<u>Consumption</u>		<u>Growth in Consumption (in percent)</u>
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	
Grain (kilograms)	197	202	102.5
Vegetable oil (kg)	2.6	6.4	246.1
Meat and Meat Products (kg)	5.2	7.0	134.6
Sugar and Sweets (kg)	1.3	3.9	300.0
Cotton Cloth (meters)	9.1	20.6	226.1
Salt (kg)	7.0	8.5	121.4

Payments for housing, light, and water have considerably decreased. In 1941 they accounted for 6 percent of all expenditures, but in 1956 only 3.2 percent. (The year 1951 was selected as the high point of these expenditures.) Sums expended for furniture were 1.4 percent of all expenditures in 1951, but totaled 5 percent in 1956 -- that is, they had more than tripled.

The purchasing power of workers and employees throughout the country increased 2-3 times from 1952 to 1957, including: in Peiping 2.4 times, in Tientsin 2 times, and in Shanghai 1.5 times.

The purchasing power of the Chinese people continued to grow in 1958. The retail trade turnover increased as a whole 16 percent from 1957 to 1958, for the most important consumers goods.

Prices were reduced in 1958 an average of 3 percent on food, 5 percent on cultural goods and medicines, 1.5 percent on household utensils, 5 to 10 percent on books, and 10 percent on metal goods.

The first session of the Second National People's Congress, which met in April 1959 decreed that as a part of the national economic plan for 1959, the production of consumer goods would increase 34 percent over 1958. The total retail trade turnover in 1959 is to reach 65 billion yuan, an increase of 19 percent over 1953.

It is necessary to increase labor productivity approximately 50 percent in industry and capital construction during the Second Five-Year Plan. Average wages for workers and employees must be increased 25 to 30 percent.

CHEKIANG MILITARY PREPARES FOR WAR
Hangchow, Chekiang Jih-pao, 18 January 1960

[From an article by Wang Jo-chieh.]

During the past year, the military district [command] and the ground, naval and air forces stationed in Chekiang, following the military thinking and the army construction line of the Party center and Chairman Mao, continued to strengthen their marine and coastal defense construction and further intensify their preparation for war. With the cooperation of the broad masses of the people and militiamen, they effectively fulfilled their tasks of safeguarding coastal defense and maintaining local peace and order. They satisfactorily reached the targets of training for the year, and overfulfilled the annual national defense construction task ahead of schedule. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, they strengthened the construction of the people's armed forces. The various capital construction projects, too, were completed with splendid results.

1960 will be a year of continuing leap forward in China's socialist construction. Our armed forces must further heighten their revolutionary vigilance, continue to strengthen their preparation for war, and earnestly intensify national defense construction. While protecting socialist construction, they must take an active part in socialist construction.

HONAN TRAINING OF MILITIAMEN SUSPENDED DURING JULY AND AUGUST
Chengchou, Honan Jih-pao, 27 October 1959

[From the article, "Achievements in Military and
Political Training of Militiamen in Honan Province."]

The training of hardcore militiamen in Honan Province in 1959 has been carried out under the leadership of the Party committees at different levels and the people's armed forces.

In July and August, as drought was becoming increasingly more severe, the Party committee of the military district [of Honan] issued a directive in accordance with which the training of militiamen in all parts of the province was stopped and suspended so that an all-out struggle might be waged against drought. Then came September. While continuing to struggle against drought, the militiamen in all parts of the province seriously studied the communique and resolution of the eighth plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party on the one hand and, on the other hand, took part in training activities in both the concentrated form and the dispersed form in accordance with the directive that "with laboring as the more important of the two, laboring should be combined with military training."

"FIVE GOOD" MOVEMENT AMONG MILITIAMEN

Taiyuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 25 November 1959

[From a news item.]

Concerning how political work may be conducted and the "five good" movement penetratingly unfolded among the militiamen and how the role of the militiamen in production and defense of production may be promoted, the militia division of Lo-wen-chao "August 1" People's Commune has given a good example. There, among the militiamen, there has appeared a brand new situation in which everybody is trying to win the "five good" title, trying to excel the advanced, ingeniously combining labor with military training, and making up his mind to defend the country. To sum up and popularize the experience gained there, the military district [command of Shansi] expressly called an on-the-spot meeting in Lo-wen-chao People's Commune on 15-20 November.

The following are the principal items of experience gained by the militia division of Lo-wen-chao in unfolding the "five good" movement -- the "five good" stands for good ideological style, good productive labor, good study, good maintenance of peace and order, and good care of weapons and physical training -- among the militiamen.

[From the editorial]

The "five good" movement unfolded among the militiamen in Yang-kao Hsien represents a new progress made in the political work of the militiamen in Shansi Province. This movement has been unfolded gradually after the defeat of all kinds of rightist ideas.

Some thought that the "five good" movement among the militiamen would affect production and conflict with the emulation movements already unfolded in all parts of the province. They thought that the "five good" movement was suited to the armed forces but not to the militia and was something that could be given up without harm or that was troublesome. Quite obviously these were views favoring the cessation of political work among the militiamen and were expressions of rightist ideas.

Facts have shown that the "five good" movement is a movement of positive significance which will urge on the advanced, enlighten the backward, set a standard, and encourage the militiamen at large to manifest higher revolutionary activism and creativeness, and is also a good way of self-education for the broad masses of militiamen.

PLA IN WINTER TRAINING

Harbin, Heilungkiang Jih-pao, 1 December 1959

Recently, under the watchwords of 'going all-out and aiming high,' officers and men of a certain PLA unit stationed in Heilungkiang have whipped up a high tide in training troops in winter. In the training, they fully implemented Chairman Mao's military thinking and enhanced the combat qualities of courage, agility and cleverness of our army so as to further raise the military qualities and tactical level of the officers and men.

Since the beginning of the year, under the stimulation of the big leap situation, officers and men of a certain PLA unit stationed in Heilungkiang have carried out penetratively the "five-good" movement and the campaign to make every soldier "expert in one thing and capable in many."

WUHAN CONSCRIPTION

Hankow, Hupsh Jih-pao, 28 November 1959

[From an editorial]

The 1959 construction work has begun. This is the fifth conscription in our province since the system of obligatory military service was put into effect. Practice of the past several years has shown that implementation of the obligatory military service system can speed up the construction of our regular army, reinforce the fighting power of our troops, create a large army of reserves for the State, and enable the broad masses of people to bear a reasonable burden of obligatory military service.

NEW RECRUITS MASTER MILITARY SKILLS

Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 4 December 1959

Under the care and assistance of unit leaders and veterans, new soldiers who enlisted in the PLA units stationed in Shanghai in the spring of this year have grown up fast. Groups of them were commended and awarded or rated as "five-good" fighters.

The rapid growth of the new soldiers is inseparable from the good care of the Party and unit leaders and the patient help of the old soldiers. In order to train new soldiers to master quickly modern military techniques, in the campaign to make every soldier "expert in one thing and capable in many," older soldiers were organized in the various units of the Shanghai Garrison to undertake training of the new recruits by a system of division of labor.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE FORCE IN LIAONING PERFORM DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

Shenyang, Liaoning Jih-pao, 19 December 1959

[From an article by Shih Ying, Nai Pin and Jen Sheng.]

Since the General People's Armed Police Force was established in Liaoning Province one year ago, it has performed distinguished services in safeguarding and participating in socialist construction.

The General People's Armed Police Force was set up on 23 December last year. Its predecessor was a certain armed unit of the heroic People's Liberation Army which had performed distinguished services in the liberation of the mother country. After this armed unit was reorganized into a people's armed police force, it has inherited and promoted the glorious traditions of the PLA.

Up to the present moment, the General Force, apart from tracking down various kinds of unlawful elements, has also assisted the factories and mines in preventing technical accidents and helped in rescuing the lives and property of the people on more than 600 occasions. It has therefore been highly praised by the people. Its branch force of the railways alone has received over 60 commendation flags and mirrors and more than 1,300 commendation letters presented by the masses. People praise the members of this Force as "faithful servicemen" and as policemen who "are feared by the enemies but loved by the people."

PLA COMPANY ON HAITAO ISLAND

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 January 1960

[From an article on "The Glory of the People's Liberation Army" by Chang Chung-yi, instructor of the "Hsueh'ang Company of the PLA.]

Ten years ago, when we came to Haitao [island], the scene everywhere was one of desolation. Houses were burned down, fishing boats were taken away, and piers were badly damaged.... At that time we pledged that along with the people of Haitao, we would defend the coastal line of the mother country and carry out reconstruction work for the people there. Ten years have elapsed since we came to the island. We have not failed the hopes of the Party and the people, and have indeed preserved the honor of the "Hsueh'ang company." In 1958 and 1959, apart from the "outstanding" achievements which were made in the military training in our company, we did all we could to participate and assist the people of Haitao in carrying out socialist construction. We have fostered a close friendship with them. In the past two years, our company had helped the local construction by contributing more than 3,100 man-days.

The fighters of our company are pleased for the people of Haitao. Since communications were difficult on the island and brought a lot of difficulties to the fishermen, we, along with our fraternal companies, have built a 5-kilometer highway for the local population. This greatly pleased the masses, who called the road the "Liberation Army Highway."

PLA AND COMMUNE WORK CLOSELY IN AMOY
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 January 1960

[From an article on "Appreciation of the PLA by
Ho Chiang-p'ing, secretary of the Party Committee of
Ch'ienhsien People's Commune in Amoy.]

1959 is a year of continued leap forward of various enterprises in our country; it is also a year of unprecedentedly bumper harvest achieved by the Ch'ienhsien People's Commune. Since the punitive action of shelling the Chiang's troops started on 23 August 1958, to insure victory, both men and women of the entire commune have joined the struggle against the enemy. At the risk of their lives, the broad masses of the people assisted the army units in building highways and military works, in transporting shells, in mending and washing military uniforms, sending tea and water to the soldiers, and in carrying equipment. In the course of this struggle both day and night, along with the army units we organized a close joint defense, taking up the task of giving warnings along the coast line. Some of us become artillerymen, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the army units, thereby insuring the victory of the struggle.

The ground, naval and air forces stationed at the front line of the coastal defense have not only vigilantly defended the coastal security of the mother country and bravely dealt merciless blows at the enemy, thereby enabling us to engage in peaceful labor and lead a peaceful life. At the same time, in the course of tense training in preparation for war and in the course of work and study, they made available a large amount of manpower and material resources to help us carry out production and construction, and thus establish a "fish-and-water" relation with us. After the establishment of the commune, they again dispatched a large number of military officers endowed with rich experiences to assist us in readjusting the commune and consolidating the militia organizations and in organizing our production and organizing our nurseries, kindergartens, communal mess halls and cultural welfare institutions.

The army units have also shown grave concern for our life. When some people sustained injury in the course of work, they adopted all possible means to save and nurse them, enabling the wounded commune members to quickly recover and work again.

The friendship between the army and the masses on our front line is everfresh. Our army men and people will improve their cooperation still further, and carry out a common struggle for the building of a beautiful socialist society, for the consolidation of the coastal defense of the mother country, and for the early liberation of Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy, and Matsu.

MILITIA ACTIVITY CENTERS ON PRODUCTION
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 19 April 1960

From the editorial, "For Construction and Defense
of Socialism."

The national conference of representatives of the militia opened in Peiping on 18 April. It is a meeting of outstanding elements to review the tremendous achievements and exchange experiences in militia work, and is also a meeting of mobilization to whip up further the revolutionary enthusiasm of militiamen throughout the country, strengthen the building of the militia, and step up the achievements of continuous leaping progress in socialist construction.

The fulfillment of this magnificent responsibility getting rid of poverty and blankness is the will of our country's 600 million people, and is also the will of militiamen throughout the country. However, we should never forget that imperialism still exists. Imperialism is the source of war; the declaration of the 1957 Moscow conference of communist and workers' parties points out: As long as imperialism still exists, there will be lands where aggressive war will take place.

At present, the U. S. imperialists are still occupying our country's territory of Taiwan, constantly encroaching on our country's territorial sea and territorial air, continuing to conduct military maneuvers and military provocations along our country's seacoast, threatening our country's security, and continuing to be hostile to the Chinese people. Therefore, we must maintain high vigilance against such war plots of the U.S. imperialists and continue to strengthen our national defense forces in an effort to insure the successful implementation of our peaceful construction.

The broad masses of militiamen have also developed their powerful might and achieved great merits by assisting the People's Liberation Army and public security departments in defending land and sea frontiers, in apprehending air-dropped and land and sea-infiltrated special agents, in suppressing remnant counterrevolutionaries, and in maintaining social security and order. The organization of militia units has also raised their socialist and communist consciousness; improved their national defense viewpoints and revolutionary vigilance; strengthened their viewpoints on organization, discipline, and collectivism; and improved people's health, courage, and wisdom.

The center of the militiamen's activities should be production and construction. They should be active on various fronts in order to speed up the achieving of a continuous leaping progress in socialist construction and to strive to build, within a short period, our country into a powerful socialist state.

In addition to stepping up modernization of the PLA, we must step up the building of militia units, and fulfill preparations to resist an imperialist aggressive war. If imperialists dare to launch an aggressive war against our country, they will certainly be sunk in the vast ocean of our country's "everybody a soldier."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, CRIMINALS, AND THE ARMED PEOPLE'S POLICE

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED IN KIRIN
Changchun, Kirin Jih-pao, 11 January 1960

[Extracts from: "A Counterrevolutionary Group Arrested
in the City of Kirin."]

The Kirin Municipal Public Security Bureau has recently discovered a counterrevolutionary group. Four members of this group, led by Miao P'ei-lin, have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with the law.

The case tells us that the embers of class struggle are still burning and that a few petty law-breakers are still about in society trying to sabotage the cause of socialism and carry out their counter-revolutionary intrigues everywhere and at all times.

After the counterrevolutionary organization was set up, its members speeded up their activities, holding secret meetings, plotting subversion and searching everywhere for elements with questionable political backgrounds, people under surveillance, former bandit leaders, those harboring class enmity and bad characters to serve as pawns in their game of expansion. They frantically attacked the people's communes and the big leap forward and spitefully vilified the Communist Party and the working people. Following the outbreak of the rebellion in Tibet, they believed that a specially favorable opportunity had come to increase their counterrevolutionary activities. They became ever more reckless and plotted to raid a post of our Public Security Bureau for arms to stage an uprising from their base in the mountains. They also looked for U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek agents in an attempt to obtain imperialist aid.

The broad masses have given their enthusiastic support to the government in imprisoning these counterrevolutionaries, saying, "By meting out severe punishment to the counterrevolutionaries, the government has gladdened the heart of everybody; for us it has removed a great evil!" The masses have also expressed their determination to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, actively to assist the government in smashing all the intrigues and activities of the enemy and to safeguard the fruits of socialist construction.

REFORM OF CRIMINALS IN KIANGSI (1)

Nanchang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 17 December 1959

Extracts from: "First Group of Criminals Amnestied in Kiangsi."

In accordance with the "Amnesty Decree of the Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic" published on 17 September 1959, the Kiangsi Provincial Higher People's Court has from late September begun to grant amnesty to the first group of 279 counterrevolutionary prisoners and ordinary criminal prisoners who have really forsaken the evil to follow the good.

This group of criminals for whom amnesty has been granted has committed serious crimes against the State and the people, and were accordingly arrested and dealt with by the People's Government.

Among them were Hsiung Kai-hua, an official of the bogus Kuomintang Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee and secretary general of the Chiukiang hsien office of the Kuomintang; Hsu Yi-feng, deputy commander of the "Anti-Communist and National Salvation Military Intelligence Post" in the Fukien-Kiangsi border area, who sought to provoke an armed counterrevolutionary uprising in the early days of the liberation; and Hu Ta-ao, who had served in the Kuomintang National Defense Ministry and had been political director of the "Anti-Communist and National Salvation League" in the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border area. Among these criminals were also rascals, hooligans, burglars and bandits left over from the old society.

All of these criminals were pardoned and released by the Kiangsi Provincial Higher People's Court after a strict investigation was conducted in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the amnesty order of the Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic.

In the past ten years, our provincial authorities has resolutely followed the Party and the People's Government policy of combining punishment with leniency and coordinating labor reform with ideological education toward the counterrevolutionaries and other criminal elements. On the one hand, the criminals were forced to take part in labor production, while on the other, they were given political and ideological education so that they were made to recognize clearly their own crimes, correct their reactionary viewpoint and stand, establish the labor viewpoint, cultivate the habits of labor, and thus become new people living by their own labor.

After the amnesty decree was made public, criminals who were amnestied in various localities have one after another expressed their gratitude to the Party and government for their leniency. All of them indicated that they would henceforth abide by the government law and order and become good citizens in the socialist society. Dependents of the amnestied prisoners, too, have repeatedly expressed

their thanks to the Party and Chairman Mao, and said that they would assist their relatives amnestied to continue to reform themselves.

The people's governments in various localities have given employment to the criminals who were pardoned and released in accordance with their wishes and specific conditions.

The work of granting amnesty to prisoners is continuing. On 11 December, the Kiangsi Provincial Higher People's Court convened in Nanchang municipality the third amnesty meeting, in which it was announced that amnesty would be granted to the more than 60 counter-revolutionaries and criminal prisoners including Yeh Pao-wu, Hu Yi-fan, Lou K'ang-lu and Hsiung Chih-ch'iang, who had really forsaken the evil to follow the good.

REFORM OF CRIMINALS IN KIANGSI (2)

Nanchang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 17 December 1959

[Extracts from: "The Great Achievement Made in Work of Reforming Criminals Through Labor," by Chou K'e-yung, Deputy Commissioner of Public Security Department of Kiangsi.]

During the past decade since the founding of the State, public security organs, procuratorates, and judicial organs in our province, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the CCP and the Party committees at various levels, and in order to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship and insure the smooth progress of socialist revolution and socialist construction, arrested and jailed those counterrevolutionaries who had committed serious crimes against the people and the ordinary criminal elements who endangered social order and peace. In dealing with remnants left over from the old society, we resolutely executed the policy of "combining punishment with leniency and coordinating labor reform with ideological education." With the exception of a minority of criminals who had committed most hideous crimes against the people and incurred blood debts and who were sentenced to death according to law, the overwhelming majority were given various prison terms in accordance with lawful procedure; they were forced to undergo reform through labor with a view to enabling them to change and start life anew.

In the past ten years, great achievements were made in the work of reforming criminals through labor in our province. Most of the criminals, in the course of productive work and assisted by the patient education of labor reform organs, have been reformed under varying degrees: they recognized their own crimes, changed their former reactionary stand and habits, and turned themselves from persons who were hostile to socialism into persons who supported socialism and actively participated in socialist construction. Moreover, they have mastered the production techniques, cultivated the habits of labor, and acquired new moral qualities.

In order to strengthen the reform over these criminals, the labor reform organs have also adopted various effective measures to increase the effect of the educational reform. After receiving repeated education, not a few criminals were inclined gradually to unite with the people and dedicate themselves to socialism; they also made further confessions and gave information about other counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in order to show that they were determined to forsake the evil to follow the good and cut off all political and ideological ties with imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique. According to incomplete statistics, from 1952 to 1955, the criminals had surrendered a total of 1,519 pistols and

and rifles, four machine-guns, some 29,870 rounds of ammunition, and large quantities of counterrevolutionary documents. A powerful ring leader Ch'ueh Wen-hui in Fuchow administrative district was the one who was arrested through the information given by a criminal Tseu Ho-fang. Counterrevolutionary Chang Yu-hui, when giving up his hidden reactionary documents, said: "If I do not get rid of any evil thought from my mind, I would not reform myself properly. After the liberation, I tried to retain a diploma of the bogus Military Academy and a certificate certifying my retirement as a major. The reason is that I thought the Kuomintang would come back and I would then become an official again if I could keep the diploma. I thought that when the Communist Party asked me questions, I could show it my retirement certificate."

The tremendous achievements made in the work of reforming criminals through labor are manifest not only in the reform of large groups of criminals, but also in the transformation of nature, in the development of production, and in the mobilization of the criminals to serve China's socialist construction with their two hands.

Productive labor has enabled the criminals not only to change their reactionary nature but also to master the labor techniques, so that after they have served their terms, they can rely on their own labor in finding proper employment in society and becoming citizens living by their own labor. Therefore, it has provided another favorable condition for the thorough elimination of counterrevolution and all other criminal elements.

All this has obtained the enthusiastic praise and positive support from the broad masses of the people. The people generally said: "The old prisons /in the days of the Kuomintang/ tortured people to death, but the new prisons turn bad people into good people." They thought that the labor reform work was "very good indeed" and was "right." Dependents of many criminals and those who have been released at the conclusion of their sentences are without exception truly grateful to the People's Government for its revolutionary and humanitarian policy.

This is a great victory of the competent policy of "combining punishment with leniency and coordinating labor reform with ideological education" toward the various types of criminals. When we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State, we cheered the great victory of the Party policy. We shall further resolutely carry out the Party policy and continue to strengthen our labor reform work. We are convinced that under the guiding light of the Party policy, we will surely win greater success and gradually transform the scum left over from the old society into useful laborers.

PLA'S PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES NOW ARMED PEOPLE'S POLICE
Tientsin, Tientsin Jih-pao, 4 February 1960

[Extracts from: "Struggle for Building of a Strong
Armed People's Police Force," by Ch'en Po-lu.]

The formation of the Armed People's Police from the People's Liberation Army resulted from the tremendous political and economic progress of China and was required by the existing situation and tasks in the struggle against the enemy. Following the development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, our government was stronger than ever before, and peace and order was improved steadily. So that the People's Liberation Army might concentrate on building up the national defense and the armed strength of the local public security establishment might be increased, the Central authorities decided to reorganize the public security forces of the People's Liberation Army into the people's armed police force. Such a decision was opportune, necessary, and correct. The resultant Armed People's Police is somewhat different from its precursor in administration and in form, for, instead of being a part of the military system, it is a part of the public security establishment and carries out its duties under the Party Municipal Committee and the Municipal Bureau of Public Security. But its nature has not changed, being still a military and armed organization. The Armed People's Police is an important component of the public security establishment, an important armed force of the Party and the government, and one of the instruments for consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. It has the duty of protecting the security of Tientsin. In order to be able to discharge this glorious yet heavy duty satisfactorily, the Armed People's Police must, under the leadership of the Party, go on building itself and become a force which is politically absolutely reliable and always listens to the words of the Party, which unites firmly with the popular masses and serves the people heart and soul, which is free from foreign elements in composition and is competent, which is brave and well-disciplined, which is feared by the enemy and loved by the people, and which is able to brave any storm and stand any test.

In order to increase its competence and to be able to maintain peace and order more effectively, the Armed People's Police conducted military, political, and police training for its members. While doing so, it took account of the characteristics of its work so as not to affect its performance of official duties and principal tasks. Military training consisted mainly of training in public security matters and shooting practice. Training was also conducted in the policies, decrees, laws, and regulations, tactics, and military drills. The members of the Armed People's Police were thus enabled not only to

improve their physical quality and increase their military skill but also to cultivate their intelligence and bravery. Concerning cultural education, whereas the shortage of teachers, dispersion of the police force, and difference in education standard were difficulties, these were surmounted in a number of ways such as by letting the masses open their own schools and classes, learn from the radio, attend correspondence courses, and attend evening schools in the places where they were stationed. Whereas it was required that everybody should study, this requirement was virtually complied with. The cultural level of the People's Police officers and constables was raised continuously. Following the heightening of their cultural level, their mass literary and art creation activities flourished as they had never done so before.

During the past year, all the officers and constables of the Headquarters of the Armed People's Police Force upheld and promoted the tradition of simultaneously performing official duties, working for the masses, and taking an active part in production. During the period from January to the end of November last year, the Headquarters worked a total of over 164,000 man-days for the people's communes, helping them plow and irrigate over 2,000 mou of farmland, grow vegetables on and weed over 2,700 mou, plant seedlings and foster shoots on 200 mou, reap over 820 mou of rice and wheat in a rush, plant over 63,000 trees, transport and load and unload over 33,000 tons of material, build and repair over 10,000 meters of highway, dig over 20,000 cubic meters of ponds and ditches, and build projects representing over 17,000,000 cubic meters of earth-work. While laboring in connection with the above, the People's Police officers and constables at large worked bravely and doggedly and fully displayed their love for socialist construction. By taking part in national construction, they further strengthened their ties with the people, and they themselves received extremely beneficial labor training and class education. At the same time, we unfolded on a big scale in the Armed People's Police the movement for production increase and economy. The masses were extensively mobilized and undertook on a full scale agricultural and sideline production centered on vegetable cultivation and hog breeding. By the set standard of supply, the greater part by far of the People's Police companies have now practically realized self-sufficiency in vegetables, and some of them even have had surpluses. As for the supply of meat, the degree of self-sufficiency is ranging between 50 and 80 percent. By adopting a number of methods, the People's Police has increased income, reduced income, reduced State expense, and improved the living standards of its officers and constables.

As directed by the upper levels, the Armed People's Police Force should regard the following as its principal duties in 1960: on the basis of penetrating implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party, to make a

good job of reorganization and training, to go on strengthening the defense of the general line, to conduct socialist education with emphasis on support for the people's communes, and to unfold a mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's writings; energetically to step up the construction concerned with the maintenance of peace and order and to win victories in the struggle against the enemy; to intensify military and police training and to become more powerful as a fighting force; to go on with the "five good" movement; to step education in the discipline; actively to support and take part in socialist construction; and to perfect the system of the People's Police and to improve the ways of exercising leadership. These duties are rather heavy. However, it is our belief that, provided we resolutely obey the leadership of the Party Municipal Committee and the Municipal Bureau of Public Security, strengthen our ties with all the departments concerned, closely rely on and mobilize the masses, raise higher the red flag of the general line and Mao Tse-tung thinking, work harder still, and step up our work in all fields, we shall be able to fulfill all our tasks in 1960 more successfully and realize continuous leaps forward.

LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

Because of their extensive availability, the translations of the American Consulate General, Hong Kong are not included in the Digest's listings.

1. Meteorological Work in Communist China, (T'ien-ch'i Yueh-k'ian (Weather Monthly), No 9, 1958, Peiping, 22 pp JPRS: 1569-N
2. Weather Forecasting in Communist China, (K'o-hsueh T'ung-pao (Science Journal), Peiping, No 23, 21 December 1958, 11 pp JPRS: 1594-N
3. Selected Political and Sociological Translations on Communist China from the periodical Cheng-chih Hsueh-hsi, Peiping, Political Learning, No 13, 12 July 1959, pp 44 JPRS: 2011-N
4. Translation from Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), No 24, Peiping, 16 December 1959, 24 pp JPRS: 3060-D
5. Translations of Chinese Communist Articles on Education from Jen-min Jih-pao, Peiping, 1 December 1958, 32 pp JPRS: 3114-D
6. The People's Communes in China This is a translation of an article by Dr. S. Yorev in "Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniyu SSSR (Herald of the Institute for the Study of the USSR), No 1, Munich, January-March 1959, 16 pp JPRS: 2548-N
7. The Chinese System of Administering Justice from Tarsadalmi Szemle Social Review, No 2, February 1960, Budapest, by Jeno Benedek, 15 pp JPRS: 3121-D
8. Draft of 1959 Economic Plan for Szechwan, by Li Pin A full translation of a speech by Li Pin, Deputy Governor, Szechwan Provincial Government, and concurrently Director of the Szechwan Provincial Planning Commission. It appeared in the Szechwan Jih-pao (Szechwan Daily), Ch'eng-tu, 25 June 1959, 16 pp JPRS: 2384-N
9. Paper Industry in Communist China During the Past Decade, from Tsao-chih Kung-yeh (Paper Industry), Peiping, No 10, 7 October 1959, 20 pp JPRS: 2378-N

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11. Kwangsi Government Activities During Past Eight Years and the Future of the Autonomous Region, from Kwangsi Jih-pao, (Kwangsi Daily), 14 March 1958, 18 pp JPRS: 3140-D
12. Lateritic Soils in Kiangsi, from Ti-li Chih-shih (Geographic Knowledge), Peiping, Volume IX, No 10, October 1958, 22 pp JPRS: 2319-N
13. Translations from Communist China's Min-tzu T'uan-chieh, (Nationality Solidarity), November and December 1959 and Min-tzu Yen-chiu, (Nationality Research), November 1959, 79 pp JPRS: 3130-D
14. The Reactionary Nature of Ma Yin-ch'u's Theory on Population, by Ma Ch'un, in Pei-ching Ta-hsueh Hsueh-pao (Peking University Journal), Peiping, No 5, December 1959, quarterly Jen-wen K'c-hsueh (Humanities), 18 pp JPRS: 2478-N
15. Report on China by East German Youth Delegation, by Hans Modrow, First Secretary of the FDJ /Freie Deutsche Jugend -- Free German Youth/ in Forum (Forum), Nos 7, 8, 9, 18 & 25 February, 3 March 1960, 9 pp JPRS: 3163-D
16. Translations of Chinese Communist Articles on Religion, from T'ien-feng, Nos 21 & 23, 9 November and 7 December, 1959, 9 pp JPRS: 3192-D

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